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LAST EDITION

SENATE MEMBERS OPPOSE SUGAR DRAWBACK PLAN

Debate on War Revenue Bill
Centers About Repeal Section
—English and Canadian Pur-
chases of Sugar Quoted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The prospective repeal by Congress of the so-called sugar drawback law already has produced an increase of a half cent a pound in the whole world's sugar, and has hit every family table in the United States. Such was the declaration made by Senator Smoot of Utah during a discussion of the war revenue bill today in which he strongly opposed the repeal of the drawback. The Senate Finance Committee voted for repeal by a majority of one, and a close contest on the Senate floor is in prospect.

Senator Smoot, who is a minority member of the Finance Committee, declared that repeal of the drawback would be a severe blow to the Allies, who would be compelled to pay more for their sugar obtained from the United States. Already, he said, England is making big purchases of sugar on the Cuban market, showing that she either has discovered a way to refine it or intends to use the raw sugar.

He declared the proposed repeal of the drawback had not been made public five days when Canada began to make Cuban purchases and to make her refineries work longer hours. As an indication of England's increased purchases, Senator Smoot cited figures just compiled showing that England last year bought from Cuba 753,000 tons, while this year she has purchased 924,000 tons.

The revenue bill places Congress officially on record as recognizing the fact that considerably less intoxicating liquor will be consumed in the United States during the coming year. Senator Smoot declared that this factor had been a guide to the committee. The Senate bill proposes to raise a total of \$218,000,000 from liquors, etc., and the senator declared that this estimate would have been much higher had it not been realized that fewer intoxicants will be drunk.

The Senate went into detailed description of the various taxes to be imposed by the revenue bill. He held that the 1917 war profits would be as great or greater than those of 1916, although some people doubted it. He

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The Eastern theater is, once again, assuming a place of first importance in the war news. Every effort is being made by Field Marshal von Mackensen to achieve a definite success in Rumania, and, according to Berlin, the Russo-Rumanian forces have been obliged to abandon the Fokshani-Maraschi line and withdraw to the Sereth. The immediate effect of this movement would be to leave the Oca-Fokshani-Galatz line exposed, and the cutting of this line by von Mackensen's forces would seriously cripple the Russo-Rumanian forces operating in southern Moldavia. In the neighborhood of Galatz.

Petrograd, however, claims that the Rumanians have achieved successes west of this line, so the two statements are in serious conflict, although the Russian admission that, towards evening, the forces of General Rozhava were obliged to withdraw to the Siraki-Deckel line shows that the Rumanians are still being steadily pressed back. At other points along the eastern front, the Russians are holding their own with increased confidence.

There is no news of infantry fighting from the western front, but London reports great activity in the air services, adding significantly that "many photographs were taken."

British Raid German Lines

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Northeast of Couzeacourt and at two points east of Vermelles, British troops raided the German lines last night, taking a few prisoners. Field Marshal Haig announced today. A number of the enemy troops were killed by bombs in their dugouts. North of the east and northeast of Ypres and in the neighborhood of Lombartzyde, on the coast the enemy artillery was more active during the night.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The official German statement issued on Monday reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht—On the Flanders battle front, following upon comparatively quiet days, the fighting activity again increased in the evening hours to considerable intensity. The effect of our artillery fire against the enemy batteries was good. We also blew up a preparatory position of English attacking troops east of Messines.

Front of the German Crown Prince—Along the Chemin des Dames and in western Champagne, the fighting increased considerably. North of the

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Viscount Kikujiro Ishii

Leader of the Japanese War Mission to the United States

INSIDIOUS WORK IS NOW SEEN IN SPANISH STRIKE

No Longer Any Doubt That Secret Agents Are Acting—General Call Issued for Aug. 17

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—There can no longer be any reasonable doubt that the Spanish strikes, and especially the railway strike now in progress, are the work of secret agents acting in the most insidious manner.

The Government was satisfied on this point when the Minister of the Interior gave an official warning that he knew of the efforts that were being secretly made to bring about immediately a general strike throughout Spain, and there was some confirmation of the truth of this statement in the fact that a few hours later men engaged in various trades in Madrid, including bricklayers, carpenters and printers began to leave work on receiving mysterious orders to do so.

The men, however, received but scant encouragement from others, and in some sort of an excuse for themselves said the strike would only last a day or so and was meant as a token of sympathy with the railway workers.

The latter's union has now issued a notice declaring a general strike for the whole of Spain for Aug. 17.

A large proportion of the employees on the Northern Railway are still at work, and these have been reinforced by army men, so the company expects to be able to carry on a satisfactory service both for goods and passengers. The company is acting firmly and has issued a statement that all its employees who have gone on strike and who do not return to work within 48 hours will be indefinitely dismissed. The Premier, Señor Dato, is also displaying firmness and a notable proceeding is the issue of a decree in the official Gaceta, mobilizing all railway workers who are liable to service, and regarding as being in armed service all who are now so liable, whether in uniform or not.

Any attack upon such workmen, the statement continues, will be regarded as an attack upon the armed forces of the Crown. The Government has other decrees in readiness to cope with all eventualities, but it does not wish to adopt a provocative attitude. There have been some disturbances at the northern station. In one case a railway guard on strike made an alarm signal which stopped a train that was just leaving the station. It was quickly started again, however, and the guard was arrested.

A number of wives of the strikers have made threatening attacks upon the men who remained at work, but these women have also been arrested. The Government continues to receive letters and telegrams from a great number of workpeople's societies expressing disapproval of the strike and the methods employed, which they consider will seriously prejudice the cause of Labor in the future.

In general, there is tranquillity in Madrid and it is not expected that the strike will be prolonged, but newspapers say the Government will only succeed in its endeavors if it maintains the very firmest attitude. In consequence of a danger to the food supply of the city, the Governor and alcalde have taken many precautionary measures.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A British destroyer has been mined and sunk in the North Sea, the Admiralty announced today.

The captain, two officers and 43 men were rescued, the Admiralty statement said.

JAPAN'S ENVOYS GIVEN WELCOME

San Francisco Grooms Viscount Ishii and Associates—War Problems to Be Discussed—U. S. Called Comrade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The nature of the mission of the Imperial Japanese Commission to the United States, headed by Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, which has arrived here and which will be elaborately entertained until Thursday, when it will leave for Washington, is primarily military it is announced.

The mission is here for the purpose of welcoming the United States as a new ally in the Entente Alliance and to discuss and determine the various problems of military and naval cooperation on the Pacific as did the various European commissions to the United States for the Atlantic area.

As for the discussion of strictly Japanese-American relations, this is a matter that opportunity and circumstances will determine.

"We are here," declared Viscount Ishii, responding to an address of welcome from the mayor, "as the representatives of Japan, on a mission of friendship and good will. We come as allies in a common cause."

"We are particularly glad to be here just at this time," he said, "when all America is showing courage, patriotism, energy and whole-hearted zeal. Naturally Japan is interested in your preparations. We are glad to see them. Not a sensible person in Japan sees anything in your preparations but great benefit to both countries in the future."

"We have always had confidence in the fundamental justice, sound sense and broad vision of Americans. We are glad of your preparations on land and sea because we believe they mean an earlier peace."

The real ceremonies of welcome began at the landing place. Masses of troops at present arms lined the street while the Japanese rode beside the automobiles which escorted the mission to the City Hall, where applause greeted each member of the mission presented by the Mayor to the people. When Viscount Ishii made his declaration of alliance and friendship the cheering became thunderous as the

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M. KERENSKY'S REPLY TO KING

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—M. Kerensky, telegraphing in the name of the Provisional Government and the Russian people in reply to King George's sentiments of good will, cabled on the threshold of the fourth year of war, expressed his confidence that the Russian people will find the necessary strength to surmount the serious trials of the present, and to end the war in a way "worthy of the terrible sacrifices already made by every nation which is struggling for right against might."

STREET MARKETS PLAN IS FAVORED

Board of Street Commissioners, After a Conference With Police Head, Likely to Permit Opening of Several Areas

At the close of a hearing today before the Boston board of street commissioners, on allowing farmers and peddlers to keep their wagons standing in streets while selling produce, it seemed probable that the board would permit this practice between 6 and 9.30 a. m. in the middle of State Street, in McKinley Square, around the Custom House and in the middle of Broad Street. There will be a consultation between the board and Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara before the decision is reached, though the board expressed general approval of the plan.

It was proposed at first to open several other streets to the peddlers, such as South Market between Commercial Street and Atlantic Avenue, Commerce Street, State Street between Commercial and Atlantic Avenue, Central Street between India and Atlantic Avenue. It developed that some of these streets were overcrowded and those who asked for their use modified their pleas.

Representative William J. Holland was the principal speaker for the peddlers, who are said to number about 2000. Other speakers on this side were George A. Bishop of South Boston, president of the Peddlers Union; Peter J. Connolly, deputy superintendent of markets; George H. Curry and Henry Goldstein. The burden of the arguments was that the peddlers should be aided as much as possible by the city, because they did much to help keep down the cost of living.

In opposition to the proposed practice several representatives of business interests in the locality affected, who argued that the keeping of wagons standing in the streets delayed and obstructed traffic. Chief of these were John B. Fallon, George

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GERMANY STOPS GRAIN TO SWISS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State department has received information that the German Government has confiscated all wheat crops near the Swiss border and that importation of grain into Switzerland has been prohibited.

Germany's effort to force Switzerland to make a loan of \$50,000,000 has stirred the people of Switzerland into two rival factions. Nominally 64 per cent of the Swiss people are German speaking and assumed to be favorable to the German cause. But the German campaign of domination now being attempted has aroused many in Switzerland to protest that the honor of the nation is at stake and must not be sacrificed at Germany's dictation.

Secretary Lansing announces that the police of Bern have raided the plant of the Freie Zeitung, a Swiss semi-weekly, because it endorsed President Wilson's stand in the war. The belief here is that German pressure forced the Bern authorities to take this action.

BILL TO ENABLE SOLDIERS TO VOTE

Canadian Minister of Justice Introduces Measure Enabling Soldiers and All Women Actively Engaged in War to Vote

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, introduced into the House yesterday a measure styled the Military Voters Act, which is a bill for bringing into being the machinery for taking the votes of all those who are engaged in the war in the coming Dominion elections. Complete provision is to be made for taking the vote of soldiers in Bermuda, in England, in the trenches and those in Canada. Neither is it to be confined to men alone, for the bill proposes to include nurses and all women who have taken an active part in the war. All Canadian soldiers, whether in the Canadian or the Imperial forces, are to have a vote.

There is no age limit, the man of 50 and the boy of 18 or younger are all to exercise the franchise, in fact it is to be a miniature general election. Everything, in connection with the election is to be carried out overseas and efforts are to be made to get thoroughly impartial men to act as officials. The soldiers are to have 25 days in which to vote. The bill was given its first reading.

Editor Opposes Violence

Henri Bourassa in Le Devoir Says It Is No Use Against Conscription

MONTREAL, Que.—A long editorial by Henri Bourassa in his paper, Le Devoir, on the conscription question, is causing considerable comment. Mr. Bourassa has, all along, been bitterly opposed to the measure, but in his editorial strongly opposes the idea that it should be resisted by force.

After stating in the editorial that there are two categories wanting conscription, one wishing to bleed Canada and the second wishing to profit by the pretext to turn upon Quebec, Mr. Bourassa says that to represent the measure as exclusively directed against the French-Canadians is to paralyze the action of those who oppose the law in the general interest of the nation.

"To advise violent resistance in the interest of the Province of Quebec alone," he goes on, "is to turn loose the fanatics who seek conscription for the purpose of falling upon the Frenchmen. A great quantity of anti-conscriptionists of the English tongue would at once join our enemies to crush all attempts at insurrection and at the first acts of violence martial law would be proclaimed, a military regime would replace the civil authority, and it is not at all likely that the Government would confide the command to officers too much inclined to clemency."

"We have not waited for the hour of danger to offer these words of prudence, as a long time before the Prime Minister unfolded his policy we vainly tried to show the danger of the situation from an economic point of view, and had a certain number of influential men of every category responded to our appeal, the Ministry would have given way to this resistance proposed in advance, and a race conflict would have at least been avoided."

"We hear a good deal just now of the enemies of the French-Canadians and it is true that they are numerous and powerful, but the most dangerous are those of our own blood. Our worst enemies are the flatterers and rioters, the first having striven to close the eyes and ears of the people and to preach a servile loyalty and an imaginary duty to England and France, while the second attempts to convince the people that they can escape the consequences by murder and material depredations."

To the question of what should be done to avoid conscription, Mr. Bourassa replies that he knows of nothing, as a people cannot escape the consequences of the acts and inactions of those in whom they have so long placed their confidence. Once the bill is sanctioned there is nothing left but to favor the election of as many as possible anti-conscriptionist candidates and have them engage themselves to repeal the law.

"Some," he continues, "suggest a supreme appeal to the Governor-General to suspend the sanction of the law, this being a legitimate and constitutional proceeding, although it would be wise perhaps to weigh the consequences later on."

He sees very little use in passive resistance and as for acts of violence, he says:

"To fire on a recruiting officer is a select crime and a manifest injustice, and those who advise such methods are either criminals or irresponsibles. A number of Protestant historians have accepted the theory that the gunpowder plot was provoked, if not organized by Cecil, in order to secure justification for an anti-Catholic propaganda, and there are perhaps amongst us people capable of pushing French-Canadians to acts of violence in order to cause a general explosion of wrath against us throughout English-speaking Canada, but no French-Canadian has the right to make these abominable calculations. Although these words will not please everybody, it matters little. We refuse to be the accomplices of demagogues."

CHINA DECLARES A STATE OF WAR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—China declared a state of war against Germany and Austria-Hungary, beginning at 10 a. m. today, the Chinese legation was informed in cables from Peking this afternoon.

VATICAN OFFERS PEACE PROPOSAL

Specific Conditions Which the Pope Believes "Form Basis of World Peace," Forwarded to All Nations, Says Rome

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Specific and concrete conditions which the Pope believes may form the basis of world peace have been forwarded to the rulers of all nations.

The Pope, in outlining these conditions, makes a new and general appeal for the restoration of peace.

The appeal is addressed to all neutrals as well as the belligerents. It is understood to be somewhat general in form, but of such nature as to form the groundwork for more detailed discussion.

The desire of the Pope, in presenting the general conditions, is understood to be to furnish some common ground for discussion through a preliminary understanding.

The appeal of the Pope, together with the conditions he has presented for consideration of the world, are to be published tonight in the Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican.

Broadly, it is understood, the conditions proposed by the Pope include the restoration of all conquered independent states, and an amicable adjustment of control of all territory in dispute, or likely to afford cause for future wars.

Appeal Not Yet Received State Department Has Word That Pope Has Issued One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lansing announced today that he has received information that the Pope has made an appeal for peace. The secretary had no comment to make on the report. Reports from Rome state that the Pope has appealed to all belligerents. Secretary Lansing said he has not yet received the appeal.

In well informed quarters the appeal of the Vatican is taken as one of the most hopeful signs that has appeared in the world war situation, not that it will lead directly to what Berlin, Vienna and the Vatican desire, but that it indicates a weakening and the first approach of a condition which will make an ending of the war possible on a basis that will assure future peace.

The appeal of the Pope is understood to be made directly at the behest of Austria, and Austria in turn

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BOSTON'S SHARE OF TAX \$2,855,064

Boston's share in the first distribution of the proceeds of the income tax will be \$2,855,064.60, according to a computation made today by Tax Commissioner William D. Trefry from figures submitted to him by the Boston assessors.

The assessors found this year taxable personal property to the amount of \$15,925,800, as compared with a total of \$10,925,800 in 1915, the year which under the provisions of the income tax law must be taken for purposes of comparison. It is provided in the law that each city and town shall receive from the State an amount equal to what it would receive, at the 1915 tax rate, on the difference between the assessments for the year 1917 and the year 1915. This difference amounts to \$158,614,700, and as the 1915 rate was \$18 per thousand of valuation, it is found that the amount to be refunded to the city is \$2,855,064.60.

Later there will be a second distribution, in which each city and town will receive its proportionate share of whatever amount remains after the first distribution claims of all cities and towns have been satisfied. It is estimated that approximately \$3,000,000 will be available for this distribution, which will be made on the basis of contributions to the State tax.

HUNGARY CANNOT SUPPLY GERMANY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Count Hadix, Hungarian Food Minister, announces that Hungary cannot possibly supply Germany with foodstuffs, but denies the reports that the present shortage of breadstuffs and fodder in Hungary is due to exportation to Germany.

HOGS AND CALVES HIGHER

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hogs reached another new high level today, selling at \$17.55, up 25 cents over yesterday's prices. Calves sold at \$14, the highest in weeks.

ALLIES REMAIN FIRM DESPITE LABOR ATTITUDE

Entente Group No Less Determined to Achieve Purpose, Mr. Asquith Explains—Mr. Barnes New Member of War Cabinet

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—"There is no doubt whatever that the Labor Party in this country from top to bottom with, I believe, the exception of a very insignificant minority are as determined today as they have shown themselves since the first moment when war was declared not to allow these gigantic sacrifices which we and our allies have made in common to be thrown away, and not to sheathe our sword until we see our way to the complete attainment of a satisfying and enduring peace."

"I hope that the impression this debate may leave on the Allies. Let them not imagine, because there have been these regrettable differences of opinion and failures of understanding with regard to a particular matter, that we as a people, as the House of Commons, or His Majesty's Government as a Government, are any less determined at this moment than we always have been to sacrifice anything rather than consent to a dishonorable and dishonored peace."

These were the essential words of the speech by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons yesterday following a somewhat heated duel between Mr. Arthur Henderson and the Prime Minister. They reminded the House at the outset of a debate which threatened to degenerate into angry recriminations of the essential issues which override all others and so urgent was the former Prime Minister's tone of appeal, and so thoroughly did the point of view he expressed appeal to the House that no debate at all was embarked upon.

Prior to Mr. Arthur Henderson's statement and Mr. Lloyd George's reply Mr. Bonar Law announced the law officers' decision that it was illegal for any persons resident in His Majesty's dominions to confer with enemy subjects without duly given license of the Crown. He further announced the Government's decision to refuse permission to attend the conference, which coincided with similar decisions by the governments of the United States, France and Italy.

Earlier in the proceedings, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary, said that no passports had been granted to delegates to the Irish Trade Union Congress to attend the Stockholm conference, and that none would be granted if applied for.

On entering the House, Mr. Henderson proceeded to a corner seat below the gangway on the ministerial side of the House among his fellow Labor members. The Prime Minister entered shortly afterward and sat between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law. Mr. Balfour sat opposite among a group of former ministers. Mr. Henderson, who remained calm and self-possessed throughout, spoke vigorously and clearly under a deep sense of grievance. The Prime Minister in his reply also spoke as one aggrieved.

Mr. Henderson spoke very vigorously on the "unprecedented and dangerous personal attack by the press." He declared there was no precedent in the history of ministerial resignations for the conduct shown toward him by Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues. Their press campaign, he declared, was organized with such perfection that although he had not left the office of the War Cabinet, the first intimation he received of the acceptance of his resignation came not from the Prime Minister but from the columns of the Pall Mall Gazette. He declared there was no better press bureau in the country than that run by the Prime Minister and he added that he personally had had an overdose of shameful attacks.

Mr. Henderson recounted how he had been excluded from a Cabinet meeting for an hour while his attitude was being discussed by his colleagues, together with George Barnes, who was not a member of the Cabinet. He further mentioned that, to save the face of the Cabinet in regard to his Paris visit, which, he declared, was fully known to the Cabinet and discussed at a Cabinet meeting 24 hours before it took place, he had been obliged to pay out of his own pocket the expenses of the Russian delegates who also visited.

From a national point of view, a more important point was his contention that he had tendered his resignation in such a manner that controversy might have been avoided, but the Prime Minister had taken it upon himself to make charges and he was compelled by these charges to deal with some recent events, whatever might be the consequences.

The Labor Party's decision to send a mission to Paris was laid before a special meeting of the War Cabinet 24 hours before he started. Mr. Henderson declared, and the decision was wired immediately to the Prime Minister, who was in Paris. He therefore held that the Prime Minister and his colleagues stood convicted before the House for having intimated to it that the whole arrangements for his visit to Paris were made without their knowledge.

This statement drew interjections of disagreement from the Prime Minister.

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DRAFTED MEN TO GO INTO CAMPS

Thirty Per Cent to Be Sent to Cantonments on Sept. 5 and Other Sections Will Follow Later—Exemption Rulings

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Orders have been issued to put under training, early in October, the entire 687,000 men of the first Army draft force. Thirty per cent of the quota of each district will begin entrainment for cantonment Sept. 5, the next 30 per cent Sept. 30. The remaining 10 per cent will be mobilized as soon after that date as possible.

The plan to assemble the new forces in three increments distributes the task of furnishing supplies and equipment through September. It will also prevent serious shortages in any camp and will give the new officers from the training camps time to familiarize themselves with their duties gradually before responsibility for a great body of men falls on them.

The order means that about 12,000 men will reach each of the 16 cantonments soon after Sept. 5. They will first be examined physically and finally accepted or rejected.

Reviewing the question of discharge for dependent relatives, Provost Marshal-General Crowder issued a supplemental ruling holding that persons should not be discharged because of dependents resident abroad. "The object of the law permitting persons to be discharged provided he has a person falling within any of the classes of dependents dependent upon him, was to prevent such dependents from becoming a charge upon the American people," the ruling says.

"A dependent residing abroad could not become such a charge. Persons claiming discharge because of such a dependent cannot properly be discharged on ground that such discharge is advisable within the meaning of the act of Congress."

That conscientious objectors to war are not to be excused entirely from serving the country was made clear in another ruling by the provost marshal, holding that such persons should be sent to the mobilization camps along with others drafted, to be assigned later to non-combatant branches of the service. It is presumed they will serve in the quartermaster's corps, the medical corps or other units not employed in actual combat.

Only in rare cases are railway mail clerks to be exempted. Today the Post Office Department announced that published reports of blanket exemption for this class of postal employees were based on a misinterpretation of the department order covering postal exemptions. Only scheme clerks, chief clerks and assistant chief clerks of the railway service will be given exemptions, and most of them are above military age.

The Post Office Department announced also that it would certify exemptions for post office inspectors, but not for postmasters. Postmasters of the first, second and third classes, however, are exempted specifically, under the law.

It was developed that the Navy Department, misunderstanding the War Department ruling as to voluntary enlistment of registered men, had instructed recruiting officers to accept registrants into the Navy, even if they had been called before their local selection boards for examination. The mistake quickly was corrected, recruiting stations being told by telegraph that no man called for examination under the draft law could be accepted into any branch of the military or naval service as a voluntary recruit. Until then, however, registrants are free to enter the Army, Navy or Marine Corps.

Plans to provide publicity facilities at camps of the National Army and the National Guard are to be left entirely to the discretion of the camp commanders, who will be authorized to permit newspaper correspondents to establish offices within the camp limits and to maintain private telephone or telephone lines there if deemed advisable. No such privileges will be granted, however, until the camps actually are established and the commanders on the ground.

Gardens for Cantonments

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Major-General Wood has recommended to the War Department that a tract of from 120 to 150 acres at each cantonment in his department be set aside for the cultivation of vegetables to supply the soldiers tables. His plan has received the endorsement of Herbert Hoover.

GUSTAVE HERVE ON APRIL 16 OFFENSIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—Gustave Hervé, writing at the conclusion of the seven days' secret sittings of the Chamber of Deputies, held for the special purpose of discussing the April 16 offensive, points out that when the share of rumor and erroneous statements has been taken into consideration, there does not seem to be so very much left that even approaches accuracy in the sensational whispers which were busily circulated the day following the April 16 offensive.

I do not know what was said at the secret sittings, says M. Hervé, but it is not necessary to have been present to know that the offensive did not give all the results that were expected from it. The first mistake seems to have been the attack on that portion of the enemy front which was the most formidable on account of its natural defenses: the height along which runs the Chemin des Dames,

from the Craonne plateau to the neighborhood of Laffont, is a formidable position, which completely dominated our old lines, and from whence the Germans could easily see our preparations. The position was the more formidable from the fact that the Germans, who are, as is well known, the first electricians in the world, succeeded in scooping in the plain, by the aid of electrically operating machines, regular caves from 25 to 30 meters in depth where their troops were sheltered from our largest guns, and where their quick-firing guns could remain hidden during the bombardment, only to come into action as soon as our attacking columns advanced. Then there were other misfortunes. The sky was not clear, and the visibility was very unfavorable. This resulted in the failure of the aeroplanes to give the artillery the exact range. That is the difficulty of offensives which take place before May in our climates. Then our spring offensive coincided with a crisis in our aviation, which, like that of the enemy, has ups and downs. On the Somme, July 1, 1916, we were masters of the air; on April 16, 1917, it seems that it was the Germans who were the masters; added to this, events in Russia had permitted of several German divisions being brought from the eastern to the western fronts. It is wonderful, continues M. Hervé, that with all these drawbacks Mangin's army should have succeeded in three days in climbing on to the Plateau des Dames, from Hurbette to Vauxaillon, experiencing losses—this can be affirmed now that the exact figures are known—not only very much smaller than has been stated, but with a percentage very much lower than that of the losses in former offensives. Nothing but the extraordinary tenacity of the crack regiments which formed Mangin's army, our sixth army—and the flank attack which won us the Combaux—could have taken this formidable position from the enemy. It things had been carried out with the same success by the fifth army, which cut the right of the sixth army from Hurbette to Rheims on April 16 and 17, it would have been a great victory.

Do you remember the panic which was spread throughout the country on the evening of the 16th? Sinister figures relating to the losses of Mangin's army which was said to have met with disaster? Now it was precisely Mangin's army which lost least, in comparison with its effectiveness, and which obtained the best results on the two first days of the offensive.

Another time we must hope that the newspapers which form public opinion, and the more or less official personages who inform the newspapers, will keep better control over themselves and not so easily lose their heads. It will also be well if another time the medical service does not count the same wounded twice over, once as they enter the ambulance and again at the clearing station, or when they enter the hospital, and if they refrain from adding to our lists a few thousand German wounded picked up on the battlefield. The battle of April 16 has assumed such an entirely different aspect from that which was presented to certain anxious imaginations on the evening of April 17, that our parliamentarians, in common with the Government, have understood the necessity of not judging the generals and their military operations on impressions and hearsays, but of calling some of the generals who conducted this great battle before a council of inquiry.

SECOND LIBERTY LOAN DATE OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—There have been a number of reports circulated of recent date, informing the public that the second Liberty loan campaign would be launched at such and such a time. Some reports have set Sept. 1, as the date of the flotation, others have designated Oct. 1, and so on. Secretary McAdoo, in a statement issued on Monday, announces that all such reports are absolutely without foundation, speculative, and misleading to the public. It is known that plans are being laid to carry on the next campaign for popularizing the movement and making the Liberty loan a veritable household word. This, according to Oscar Price, new director of publicity, will be the aim of the next Liberty loan campaign. It is thought that definite plans for the flotation of the second Liberty loan will be announced shortly, although it is not known just when the campaign will begin. Secretary McAdoo issued the following statement on Monday relative to the various inauthentic reports which have been circulated as to the time of the flotation of the next big bond.

"Sometime ago I warned the public against recurring unreliable reports with regard to the next Liberty loan. These reports, purporting to give information as to the date, amount, and other details relative to the next issue, continue to appear. I take occasion again to state that these publications are unauthorized and untrue. They are merely speculative, and the public should not be misled by them. These matters have not been determined. As soon as they are I shall make official announcement of the plans. Reports in the meantime may be regarded as unfounded."

Liberty Bonds Sell at Par

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Liberty bonds, for the first time since the second or third day's trading in them on the stock exchange, sold at par yesterday. Last week they sold as low as 99.52, which represented a depreciation of \$4.80 per \$1000. Rumors that the next Government war loan would be issued at not less than 4 per cent, which would automatically, under the law governing the present issue, advance its interest rate to the same figure, were responsible for the advance.

SENATE AWAITS "PEACE" VOTE

Loyalists Ready to Rebut La Follette and His Sympathizers—President Annoyed by Tactics of Kaiser's Friends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Among loyal senators the disposition is strong to bring about a vote on the La Follette "peace" resolution when its sponsor calls it up for debate, as he probably will before the week closes. The White House is plainly annoyed by the tactics of Senators La Follette and Reed, and other friends of the enemy who persistently seek to divert the attention of the Government and the country from the business of winning the war. It is the view of many of the leading senators that if the Wisconsin member can be effectually squelched by an overwhelming vote on the resolution it may teach him a lesson and serve also to convey the information to his friend in Berlin that this country will consider only the peace terms that the Kaiser will ask for, not the terms he will offer.

Loyal senators consider the resolution a measure of active aid to the enemy, and on this account they realize the necessity of getting rid of it at the earliest possible moment. Every moment unoccupied by it is a source of satisfaction to Senator La Follette's pro-German sympathizers, among them the Union Against Militarism, Emergency Peace Federation and other disloyal organizations which have more regard for Prussianism than for their own country. Charles Edward Russell, former Socialist leader, has declared the resolution is of more value to the Kaiser than a thousand men in the trenches. It is the view of leading senators that the country is in no mood to trifle longer with traitors talk on the floor of its highest law-making body. Senator Pomeroy says Senator La Follette will have all slackers and members of the anarchistic I. W. W. lined up solidly behind him.

The plan proposed to get a vote is to allow debate on the resolution for a time, and by a motion to lay on the table to bring about an immediate vote.

NEW OFFICERS ARE GRADUATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hundreds of officers were graduated yesterday from the Ft. Meyer training camp. President Wilson, Secretary Baker, Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, and the ranking officers of the allied armies now in Washington were present.

Brief ceremonies accompanied the delivery of commissions by Secretary Baker, and at the conclusion the regiment sang "Over There."

"If you always remember that you are officers of a democratic army, that discipline with us at least is not devised for the creation of pleasant emotions in a man who gives an order and humiliation to a man who receives it, but for the purpose of executing the common will, preserving the common right, and that in the giving of an order you are the trustees of the common voice to execute the common will and preserve the common safety," said Secretary Baker in his address. "Therefore your duty as officers is to remember that the men in the ranks like yourselves are citizens and members of a free people, that all the obedience and discipline necessary to effect the common purpose is appropriate and proper, and yet that the human relations in an army of free people are important and that the welfare, the happiness, the surroundings and the life of every man entrusted to you to command is a part of the wealth of this nation entrusted to you to use most carefully and to return with the utmost safety you can."

"The progress that the nation is making in the organization of its forces is an astonishing progress to those who doubted the vitality of democracy as a form of government. We are in the business of making, in the phrase of the President, 'the world safe for democracy,' but we are also in the business of showing to the world, what we for a long time have known, that democracy is safe for the world."

EXPORT LICENSE FORMS PRESCRIBED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Redfield has approved three forms of applications for license for shipments of goods the Government has put under export control. After Aug. 15 no applications will be recognized unless made out according to the manner prescribed.

One application covers the export of goods to neutral countries; another deals with the commodities for shipment to countries associated with the United States in the war, and the third is for exports of iron and steel to the Allies. Under a recent ruling by President Wilson iron and steel may be shipped only to the Allies; and then only when designated for actual war uses.

A warning that the facilities of American railroads will be required more and more for moving war materials, and that now is the time to start development of inland waterway systems has been issued by Secretary Redfield.

SCHOOLS FOR NAVIGATORS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Los Angeles harbor will have one of the free Government schools in navigation, according to an announcement made by

the United States Shipping Board recruiting service at Boston, says the Tribune. Schools will also be located at San Francisco and San Diego. It was announced. It is expected that scores of students will be enlisted in all three schools, from which it is expected to secure additional men for the merchant marine.

I. W. W. TROUBLE IN IDAHO ENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—In regard to the recent trouble in Idaho with the I. W. W. Governor Alexander upon his return from the northern part of the State, where this trouble arose among the lumbering and mining camps, said: "There is, in my opinion, but little terror left and Idaho will be free. The strike up north was merely for the purpose of hindering the Government of the United States in carrying on the war with Germany."

Governor Alexander spent 20 days in the vicinity of the trouble, and insisted that no troops be called to restore order but that the syndicalism laws passed by the last Legislature should be enforced by the local authorities. He also stated on his return that there were two sides to the question, and that the lumbering managers were not without blame in the matter of providing for the men, nor in hiring so many foreigners who could not speak the English language.

DECREE ENJOINS LUMBER TRUST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A decree of wide importance in the lumber trade was handed down on Monday in the Federal District Court by Judge W. F. Booth, in what is known as the "lumber trust case." The decree enjoins the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association from arbitrarily fixing and maintaining divisions and classifications in the lumber business in restraint of interstate trade.

The findings upheld the contention of the Government that the association has restricted competition for the trade of contractors and builders' cooperative yards to the consumer factors from quoting prices and shipping to consumers, has expelled members for resorting to competitive methods, and blacklisted others, while it cooperated with associations in other territories to stifle competition.

Judge Booth's order restrains the association from all these practices, but allows it to continue its organization for social or other purpose not inimical to the public welfare.

PEACE PLAN CLAIMED BY PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, claimed recently that the resolution, introduced by him, calling for a declaration by the United States of its peace aims originated with himself, the fact that the People's Council of New York City, a pacifist organization, was advocating a declaration of peace terms along the same lines as Senator La Follette was disclosed last night, when Dr. Louis Edelman of Mobile, Ala., made public a telegram from the People's Council.

The statement said: "Have all your members immediately send letters to congressmen and the President, making the same demand, especially write or wire Borah or Lewis, who made peace statements in Senate. Situation critical. Act quickly."

This statement was sent from the New York office of the council on July 27, last, which was before the introduction of the La Follette resolution on peace terms.

MAINE SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM IS STARTED

AUGUSTA, Me.—Work on the construction of the \$8,000,000 worth of contracts for wooden ships placed in this State by the Maine Shipbuilding Committee, which recently resigned as having completed its work, is expected to start soon. Already \$1,500,000 worth is under construction.

Although the committee was in office about three months, it held conferences with United States officials, shipbuilders and contractors and at the end reported its work "completed." Practical shipbuilders were members of the committee and no contract was accepted unless approved by them.

GERMAN-AMERICANS COMBAT DISLOYALTY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Pro-American Society, consisting of "loyal American citizens of German birth or parentage," for the purpose of combating disloyalty, has been organized here by Harry A. Schendel, secretary of the organization.

"We propose," Mr. Schendel said, "to attack with all possible strength those who are working day and night against this Government. The organization is making no attack on patriotic men and women, who, although born in Germany, are loyally supporting America and her allies."

SALES OF CROPS RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Food Controller has issued an order forbidding the sale of wheat, barley, oats or rye of the 1917 crop grown in the United Kingdom, and of any potatoes of the 1917 crop grown in the United Kingdom except first and second earlies. This order has the effect of canceling all contracts except those specifically authorized by the Food Controller or those made by the authority of a Government department.

OKLAHOMA TO PROTECT TROOPS

Lawton, Near Ft. Sill Training Camp, Plans Recreations and Protective Measures for Men of Camp Doniphan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The chief scene of war activity in Oklahoma is at Ft. Sill, near Lawton. The Government is constructing temporary buildings sufficient to care for 40,000 people.

That branch of the War Department recently established, which has charge of training camp activities, has sent a representative to Lawton to cooperate with the Business Men's Club in providing clean means of entertainment and recreation for the soldiers. One of the first moves will be the placing of benches and seats in parks, public squares and other convenient locations and getting of club rooms for the soldiers.

Lawton recently voted \$375,000 to finance the building of a 24-inch pipe line from Lake Lawton-ka to Ft. Sill, raising the present dam 60 feet. This improvement is designed solely to furnish water to troops that may be located at the cantonment and the fort during the period of the war. The bonds have been sold and the contract for the work let and construction of the pipe line will begin within 60 days.

In order to protect the soldiers and visitors from extortion the city authorities have fixed a maximum and minimum charge for service car drivers who ply between Lawton and the fort. A local committee also has been appointed to watch merchants who may be inclined to ask unreasonable prices for their goods.

The exact number of soldiers to be mobilized at Camp Doniphan, as the Ft. Sill cantonment is called, is not yet known but it is believed that it will reach 40,000. Troops of the Oklahoma National Guard are now quartered there but the Government may move them to a camp farther south in the theory that better training can be done if the soldiers are farther from home. It is believed at Lawton that troops from Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska will ultimately be sent to Camp Doniphan.

It is said that \$200,000 is to be expended on improvement of rail lines leading into Ft. Sill. This is being done in order that movement of supplies and men may be made to and from the camp without unnecessary delay.

BIG INCREASE IN AIRCRAFT OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Minister of Munitions, Dr. Addison, recently made an interesting statement with regard to the development of the aircraft industry, which he said was one of the biggest tasks the ministry had to face. Since last January, when they became responsible for supplying the flying services, the program had been steadily increasing, and no limit could be set to it till there were enough aeroplanes and seaplanes both for attack and defense.

In his statement Dr. Addison said: "No fewer than 1000 factories are engaged on some process or other connected with the construction and equipment of the flying machine. Output is increasing by leaps and bounds. If for the purpose of comparison you put the number of aeroplanes produced in May, 1916, at 100, then in May of this year the number rose to rather more than 300. Even this rate of increase is being accelerated."

"The output in December will be twice what it was in April, and the December total will be far surpassed in succeeding months. The number of aeroplane engines turned out monthly has been more than doubled this year already and this total will be doubled again before the close of the year. What these figures involve in organization will perhaps be appreciated when it is stated that a single cylinder of the rotary engine involves 48 different operations in its manufacture. As for spare parts, an enormous number have to be manufactured, as, owing to the fragility of the machine, its parts require frequent renewal, and 'spares' must be ready to hand whenever and wherever wanted."

"A growing number of workers are employed in the aeroplane factories, the increase in the last five months being 25 per cent on the previous total. Along with this the replacement of skilled workers by women has gone on, the dilution percentage having risen from 19 per cent to 37 per cent. To meet the demand for labor special schools have been started all over the country, where a training of about two months qualifies a pupil to carry out some simple process in aeroplane manufacture. About 100 qualified workers are supplied each week under this system. Yet the demand is not satisfied. More and more women are wanted, both in London and in the provinces, and women of good education and good physique can render the nation no better service at the present time than by undergoing the training which is offered in these schools."

The Ministry of Munitions has had special difficulties to overcome to reach the present degree of output and efficiency. The technical development of the aeroplane had presented peculiar problems. New types are continually being evolved. Those responsible for the manufacture of our flying machines have always had to allow for a new invention coming along and revolutionizing all their

projects. Speed, climbing power, armament have continually increased and improved since the outbreak of the war. An engine can develop up to 350 horsepower, for example, and single-seater scouts able to travel at 150 miles per hour are built on very different lines from their prototypes of August, 1914. Where there is no finality there is a limit to standardization, except in small details, and the problem of supervising the manufacture of our aeroplanes is correspondingly complicated.

The variety of materials used in aeroplane construction, again, has been a great source of anxiety to the Ministry. Linen, timber, chemicals for tightening the fabric of wings, alloy steel, light alloys, thin tubes are among the essential requirements of the industry. Even if these were wanted in normal quantities, there would be difficulty in getting enough in view of other necessities. But the needs of the aeroplane program are enormous, almost passing belief. For our present program of construction more spruce is wanted than the present annual output of the United States, more mahogany than Honduras can supply—and Honduras is accustomed to supply the requirements of the world. Besides this, all the linen of the type required made in Ireland, the home of the linen industry, and the whole of the alloy steel that England can produce can be used. As for flax, to meet the needs of the Air Service the Government has actually to provide the seed from which to grow the plant essential for its purposes. Still, despite the magnitude of the demands, all the needs of aeroplane manufacture will be met. The program before the Ministry of Munitions is that of a maximum production.

PARCELS SENT TO BRITISH PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following statement regarding parcels dispatched to prisoners was made to a representative of Reuter's Agency by a Canadian soldier who has been for twelve months a prisoner in Germany but recently made his escape:

"After being two months in Germany, I received my first parcel, and since then they have arrived regularly, except that at the beginning of last January they were held up for about six weeks. They came in excellent condition, and the contents were just such things as we wanted and could appreciate. Altogether I think the new system very good. Before it came into force some men were getting much more food than they required, and were even then not satisfied, and were continually grumbling. Now every man gets the same amount. There is, therefore, no discontent, and things run more smoothly."

"With regard to the bread coming from Switzerland, I think that during the summer time this is a great waste. For three years the British people have been told about the bread going bad, and yet it still keeps coming out, and in consequence thousands of pounds of bread have been wasted. The bread is, of course, sent to the main camps, and in the case of men who are actually there when it arrives they get it in good condition. For the men in working camps, however, things are different, as the bread has to be sent on, and takes perhaps another three weeks to get there, by which time it is quite uneatable."

"I would recommend that instead of this bread being sent to the prisoners, rusks or biscuits should be substituted. The biscuits sent to the French prisoners are excellent, and if dipped in a little water and heated, rise and take the form of bread; moreover, these biscuits will keep an almost indefinite time. The French prisoners have their biscuits sent out in bulk to the various main camps and they are distributed from there to the small working camps."

"To my knowledge the parcels were never stopped for any reason, except during the six weeks I have mentioned, but I have heard rumors of the Germans threatening to stop them. I do not think they will do so in the case of the British prisoners at any rate; if they did they would not get a single stroke of work out of them."

CHAMBERS ACT ON FARM PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a council meeting of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture held in the Surveyor's Institution, Westminster, there was considerable discussion on the subject of the Boundary Commission. Lord Strachie, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, moved a resolution that the report of the Committee on the Representation of the People Bill should be adopted. Mr. Tipper (Worcester) opposed it, denying the right of the Government to proceed with the commissions before the passing of the bill. He demanded an increase in the representation of agriculture in Parliament.

Mr. F. D. Acland, M. P., spoke in favor of the resolution. He said that it would be a pity if the country was given the impression that they wished no progress to be made in determining the boundaries. A delay now would postpone the next parliamentary election, for which there was such a strong feeling in the country. He maintained that it would be a bad day for agriculture if, at the beginning of that era, they claimed over-representation for the agricultural industry.

Lord Selborne disagreed with Mr. Acland's opinion that they were asking for over-representation, but they had a right to claim adequate representation. He did not think it wise, however, to raise any futile or peevish protests against the commissions appointed. Finally Lord Strachie proposed an amendment to his motion which was carried, namely, the addition of the words: "The committee wishes to reaffirm the position that the great national industry of agriculture demands adequate representation, and regrets that the original instructions to the boundary commissioners departed in this respect from the precedents of previous reform bills."

The Chairman, Sir Beville Stanier, M. P., then presented the report of the deputation which had recently waited upon the Food Controller. They had pointed out that the policy of fixing food prices could only be justified if it could be shown that the prices fixed did not check the production of food essential to the national welfare, that they really did benefit the consumer, and that except in respect of an article about which a guarantee had already been given to the producer the price fixed should be that payable by the consumer. The deputation had also urged that the policy of the Ministry of Food, where it touched the question of food production in the United Kingdom, particularly the fixing of prices, should only be settled after consultation and agreement with the Board of Agriculture. Lord Rhonda had assured the deputation that the two departments would work in close harmony. This pledge, the chairman said, had done more to reassure farmers and to encourage production than anything else that had been said in Parliament.

After discussion the council resolved that the powers should be amended which were granted in the Corn Production Bill to the Board of Agriculture to take possession of land which, in their opinion was not properly cultivated, and that the occupier should be given a right of appeal. They were further opposed to an amendment of the bill which proposed to substitute payment of the guarantee by the acre instead of per quarter. A resolution was also passed declaring that it was inadvisable to plow unless sufficient labor, machinery, and horses were guaranteed for subsequent cultivation and an assurance was given that meat and milk production would not be interfered with.

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MR. BALFOUR ON BRITISH MISSION

Tells Gathering in London Results of Mission to United States Would Be Good—Unity of Purpose and Ideals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—As already mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Balfour was presented at the Guildhall with an address by the Corporation of the City of London, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. The address expressed the universal admiration felt by his fellow-countrymen for the successful efforts he had made to arrange grounds of common action and efficient cooperation between the American people and Great Britain in their efforts to put an end to the menace of German militarism, and so to preserve the freedom of the world and secure a just and abiding peace.

In his reply Mr. Balfour said that the mission had done their best and they had received the best. Never had a mission been so kindly treated or hospitality offered more courteously or with a freer hand. Never had a reception given to the representatives of one country by the great people of another been more cordial in its character. He was sure that the results of the mission would be good, not because the members of their mission were especially endowed with particular diplomatic gifts, but because the great people of the United States realized that the mission was itself symbolic of a great new departure in the history of the world. The American nation, who, from the very circumstances of their geographical position could only look at these colossal events from afar off, had, nevertheless, been able to grasp imaginatively what it all meant, not merely for the present, but for the future of the world. They had been able to see with impartiality what German militarism really meant, not only for those who were actually fighting at the moment, but for every free community in the world looking forward to developing itself upon its own lines. They had seen this with a clear vision, and had entered into the war with no selfish object. In his opinion, the moral strength which their adhesion had given to the Allies could not be exaggerated.

Mr. Balfour then went on to compare Germany's attitude now with that which she had taken up at the beginning of the war. Through an obedient press and a patient propaganda the Germans were now trying to persuade the world that they were engaged in defensive warfare. The armies fighting against her were represented as so many hordes of hungry plunderers, who had attacked an innocent, peace-loving, cultured nation for purposes of selfish aggrandizement. If, however, they studied what had been said and written in the early days of the war they would see what her real aims had been. She had preached that Germany must be everything, because German culture was so incomparably superior to the petty civilization of rival states that no greater benefit could be done to mankind than by some great effort, half military, half missionary, to bring all those states under the domination, physical, moral, and intellectual, of this single power, and so contrive that true progress, true culture on the German model, should flourish, even in those states to which that model was absolutely abhorrent.

There was also a more prosaic side which explained that German commerce would flourish better if Austria, the Balkans, the Turkish Empire, and the East, far beyond the Turkish Empire, were under German control. They looked forward to finding what they called a place for Germany under the sun, which meant, translated into the prose of real life, the appropriation by Germany of other people's colonies.

Mr. Balfour gave as a specific illustration of this the attempt that Germany had made to induce England to keep out of the war by offering a guarantee before the war had actually begun that French territory in Europe should not be diminished, no guarantee being given for her colonies. This meant that a victorious Germany might impose upon a subject France what indemnities it liked, binding her hand and foot, and disposing of her colonies.

Let them hear no more, continued Mr. Balfour, of Germany having gone into the war for no other purposes than those of self-defense. The war began in this way had continued with the same motive. The result had been that the civilized world, even those countries most removed from immediate German designs, who three years ago would never have thought it possible that they would be dragged into a European quarrel, and he was not here referring to the United States, these countries had gradually been forced into the conviction that unless German militarism was crushed their own stability and their own security would always be imperiled. One free country after another was being drawn into the war with them. The first among the smaller states had been their ancient ally, Portugal. Greece, under a constitutional king and a popular minister, was throwing in her lot with the lovers of freedom and the haters of military autocracy. So it went on, and the end, which might be near or far, was clear and inevitable.

He rejoiced to think that in the inevitable complications and difficulties which a world settlement necessarily and always must present, they had tried to bring about a country as the United States and such a statesman as President Wilson. The Americans had entered the war with nothing which any human being could describe as a selfish motive. Indeed, they had



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Exclusive News

Dr. Georg Michaelis

an advantage over the British in the fact that while the latter, in the inevitable course of events, had become conquerors of German territory, they had not, and did not desire to have any share in any operations except those which were taking place in the very center and heart of the great storm. The members of the commission on whose behalf he was speaking, rejoiced to think that a part, however small, should have fallen to them in bringing in, with their great European and Asiatic allies, the incalculable moral and material strength of the United States. This was the greatest step that had been taken toward a close mutual cooperation and understanding between two great nations who had sometimes misunderstood each other, but who, of all nations, were most fitted for mutual comprehension.

Mr. Balfour then referred to the farewell banquet given some years ago to a great American Ambassador, Mr. Choate, at which he had been present. On that occasion Mr. Choate had said: "I have endeavored to make the English people better acquainted with my own country, its history, its institutions, its great names, for the purpose of showing them that really the difference between the Englishman and the American is only skin deep, that," and this is the point, said Mr. Balfour, "under different historical forms we pursue, with equal success, the same great object of liberty, of justice, of the public welfare, and that our interests are so inextricably interwoven that we would not, if we could, escape the necessity of an abiding and perpetual friendship."

In replying to the toast at the banquet which was subsequently given in his honor at the Mansion House, Mr. Balfour said that all the old political controversies had somehow gone back into a sort of illimitable past, and that they lived at a moment so utterly different in its character that all the old scale of values which had been applied to contemporary events seemed to have lost its value and its relevance, and they now measured things by a wholly different standard. He hoped that the next great peace congress that met would have a happier destiny either than the congress of Berlin or than its still greater predecessor, the congress of Vienna, and that the peace thereby secured would be permanent in its character, because based on the permanent instincts, beliefs, traditions, and loyalties of mankind. Unless American and British statesmanship were far less equal to the task before them than he conceived them to be, the beginning of a mutual understanding between the English-speaking peoples was going to increase in strength, grow in usefulness, and become with each succeeding year more solidly based, so that time should have no grip on it, decay never touch it, and that unlike the work of 1878 it should endure for all time, a monument, not of the ingenuity or contrivance of this or that politician or body of politicians, but of the spontaneous growth, spontaneous and natural, and therefore eternal product of mutual good will, mutual comprehension, and mutual pursuit of common ideals.

TRANSVAAL GOLD YIELD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—The gold produced by the mines on the Rand for the month of June shows a slight decrease due to there being one working day less as compared with May. The daily average production, however, exhibits a slight increase. The total production for June is 759,724 ounces valued at \$3,227,101. The following table shows the gold yield of the Transvaal from the beginning of 1916:

	1916	1917
Jan.	787,467	782,634
Feb.	753,594	721,321
March	756,689	787,094
April	754,672	742,778
May	777,681	779,885
June	761,764	759,724
July	761,087
Aug.	751,150
Sept.	751,567
Oct.	792,339
Nov.	783,968
Dec.	774,462
Total	9,295,338	4,572,936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—Dr. Georg Michaelis, who has succeeded Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg as German Chancellor, is a type of the Prussian civil servant, and up to February last there was nothing in his career to distinguish him from the rank and file of German State officials, except, perhaps, that from 1885 to 1889 he was in Tokio as lecturer on law and political institutions at the German school there. On his return to Germany, he reentered the Prussian law service, and after various promotions in that department became Imperial Secretary of State for Finance in 1909. On the establishment, after the war, of the War Corn Department, he was made its president, and came still more to the front in February last when he came forward with a scheme of his own for rendering more workable cooperation between Prussia and the Empire in connection with the food administration. Herr von Schorlemer, the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, had aroused hostility by his open championship of the agrarians, and the agitation against him in the Reichstag was only checked when the new post of Prussian Food Controller was created for Dr. Michaelis to enable him to apply his methods. The latter's administration has been marked by energy and frankness in making public the facts of the situation, thus assuring him of Liberal and Progressive approval. This circumstance, combined with the fact of his bourgeois descent, seems to have been a point in his favor likely to commend him to the "bourgeois parties"; he is also a minister in whom the Conservatives think they see the "strong man" for whom they have yearned so long.

FROM THE RHINE TO THE VISTULA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—"From the Rhine to the Vistula" is the heading under which an article by M. Albert Milhaud appears in the *Rappel*. In it he notes the change which has come over Socialist opinions, and cites as an example the declarations of the Socialist minister, M. Albert Thomas, as to the solution of the question of Alsace-Lorraine on national lines. The same signs of reliance on Government action are disclosed by the Socialists looking to Léon Bourgeois and President Wilson for their ideas of international relationships. "Farewell to Karl Marx" writes M. Milhaud.

"The Society of Nations" is the unconscious but decisive avowal that the "international" is passing. There is no prospect either, he continues, of its revival, for the conviction obtains that the future of the world will be assured by the action of peoples and nations united in a common ideal, and not by that of parties or conflicting classes; all of which, as he points out, marks a great change from the pre-war Socialist viewpoint. No less interesting, continues M. Milhaud, is the discussion of the need for opposing an insurmountable barrier to the return of aggressive German militarism. The Senate and the majority of the Chamber are not trifling with regard to the measures which will be required to assure the safety of the invaded departments, and that of Belgium and Luxembourg, against the perpetual possibility of invasion.

The problem of the Rhine is also taking definite shape in people's thoughts; no one can any longer be found who would dare to say aloud that the Allies are not to forbid the Germans from permanently concentrating their armies on the left bank of the Rhine. The Allies will not be able to conclude a victorious peace without some change in the status of the left bank of the Rhine from the Saint Gothard to the North Sea, in other words, without a revision of the whole question, in which the independence of Switzerland, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland is involved. The question of the west is absorbing the attention of the English and the Americans, who are aware to the danger which German naval bases on the Atlantic would present. For this reason Withey Warren, writing in the *Journal*, says that it is here that the Americans are defending their inde-

pendence and speaks of the American contingents helping to carry the French toward the banks of the Rhine. President Wilson had raised the question of Poland and M. Ribot had followed up what he had said in his address before the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

At a recent meeting in honor of Poland at the Sorbonne, M. Georges Leygues, a former Minister, had made a fine speech on the same subject, which was rendered all the more valuable by the fact that the speaker was president of the Commission of External Affairs of the Chamber which had rendered untold service to the national cause since the beginning of the war. However much of an idealist anyone might be, no one in France, in Europe or in America could look into the Polish problems without observing that if the Allies knew how to find the necessary solution, Poland, in the words of M. Leygues, would be "an incomparable resisting force opposed to Germanic expansion and a primordial factor in the European equilibrium." There had never been a more opportune moment than the present, when western affairs were taking shape in people's thoughts, to place before public opinion this question of Poland which the instinct of the French democrats from 1830 up to 1870 had never ceased to bring to the notice of their statesmen, actuated in the matter quite as much by sympathy as by consideration for the public welfare. Today, following the example of the insurgents of May 15, 1848, and of the Republican Floquet, in 1867, official France in its turn was acclaiming Poland.

M. Leygues had spoken of both the past and the future of this great nation. In speaking of the past he quoted the illuminating saying of Frederick II, "France is the only obstacle to the partition of Poland—the times are propitious and the partition is possible." France sleeps! Now, however, M. Milhaud declares, France is thoroughly wide awake; the Marne, the Yser and Verdun have proved that France and the great war will contribute, together with all her allies, to the rehabilitation of Poland. Formerly Napoleon had reconstituted her after defeating the Austrians, the Prussians, and the Russians. Today, with the help of the Russians of General Brusiloff and of M. Kerensky, they would again reconstruct her, and a vigorous Poland, freed from her bonds, would appear.

The vitality of the Polish nation, M. Leygues said, had been proved by their self-defense in their struggle with Prussia, for the endeavor made, by means of the oppressive laws of 1886, 1904, and 1908, to uproot and denationalize the Polish subjects of Germany had met with a notable check. The economic and financial organization of the Poles had overcome the German organization, and, continued M. Leygues, "this was at once an example and a lesson. To the plan of the Central Empires for a fourth partition of Poland the Allies opposed their program of reconstruction. A reunited France, reestablished on the Rhine, could only have one possible Polish program, and that was the restoration of a Poland, complete and never again to be divided, on the Vistula."

REORGANIZING FOR NEW LIBERTY LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the request of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, the Liberty Loan Committee for the Second Federal Reserve District, under the leadership of Benjamin Strong, governor of the local Federal Reserve Bank, is reorganizing its resources in preparation for the next national loan. An effort will be made to build up a permanent organization to cooperate with the Federal Treasury Department for the duration of the war.

The committee consists of James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce; George F. Baker, chairman of the First National Bank; A. B. Forbes, of Harris, Forbes & Co.; G. W. McGarragh, president of the Mechanics & Metals Bank; J. P. Morgan; Seward Prosser, president of the Bankers Trust Company; Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company; Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Frank A. Vanderbilt, president of the National City Bank; A. G. Wiggin, president of the Chase National Bank, and William Woodward, president of the Hanover National Bank.

QUESTION OF PAY FOR GARDENERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—A question has arisen whether 22 young women who have been training school children in this city in gardening shall be paid by the city. Last year there were 12½ acres of land under cultivation by 720 gardeners, which produced at the rate of \$300 per acre. This year there has been 125 acres under cultivation by 3000 gardeners, which up to June 1 produced \$2500 worth of vegetables. Superintendent Winder states that no salary has yet been given these young women, most of them teachers who work all winter, who have been spending their summer in this patriotic work.

CHILE'S FOREIGN POLICY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO DE CHILE.—It is reported that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has received several communications from Chilean ministers abroad urging that the Government show more activity in clearly defining its foreign policy, stating that the excessive prudence of the Government is creating for Chile a situation little favorable to the country.

BRITAIN IN NEED OF FARM POLICY

Lord Selborne Declares Permanent Agricultural Policy Essential to Welfare of Country—Farming as Factor in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—A meeting of the executive committee of the National Farmers Union was held recently at the Savoy Hotel under the chairmanship of Mr. Collin Campbell, Lord Selborne being the principal speaker. It had become more and more evident, he said, that, if properly handled, agriculture might play a prominent part in enabling them to win the war. He sincerely hoped that the Corn Production Bill foreshadowed a permanent policy, the chief essential of which should be to make the country as far as possible self-supporting in the matter of foodstuffs. It was not true that the process of plowing up grass would always in the first instance prove a loss to the farmer. In some cases the farmer might not make a profit out of his first crop, but in others he would make a large profit in the first year, especially with potatoes. It did not follow necessarily that it would pay him to leave it permanently under the plow without a guarantee as to prices.

The landlord must also receive some compensation in return for the capital he had spent in creating grass land, and if it was to be permanently under the plow, he would have to equip it with buildings, etc. It was impossible to be too emphatic on the question of stability. Lord Selborne said he was sure they would all agree that the reconstruction committee, of which he was chairman, had proposed too low a price in respect of the permanent guarantee on wheat and oats, but they were not out for what was called in some quarters the farmer's plunder, but only to give him an assurance against loss if he plowed up land and prices reverted to those which had prevailed in the early nineties. A clause had been inserted to the effect that when the permanent values were known the question must be reconsidered and the guarantee readjusted. He was a supporter of the minimum wage because he did not see any other way of raising the wage generally as it should be raised, or of bringing the bad farmer up to the level of the good. Before the war in different parts of the country wages had been too low.

Continuing, Lord Selborne said that he entirely agreed with that part of the agricultural policy of the Farmers Union which referred to better housing and improved general conditions for the agricultural laborer and he also supported the idea of a weekly half-holiday for the agricultural laborer. They must adopt a permanent, consistent agricultural policy by which neither the laborer, farmer nor landlord would suffer. Speaking of the Representation of the People Bill, he said that he was not at all hopeful about it. The recent debate in the House of Commons, so far as it went, was to the good and not to the bad, but he was afraid that agriculture was going to have its representation unduly reduced. Those interested in agriculture must organize themselves, and unite in defense of their great industry.

With regard to the Food Controller, Lord Selborne said he did not envy Lord Rhonda, who had a most difficult and responsible task to fulfill, and a right to claim their patriotic support. But at the same time they had a right to claim from him that he should proceed with the utmost care and with real knowledge in dealing with agricultural production. If he had to fix a price, it should be fixed for the consumer. It was not fair to fix a price for the producer, thus leaving the consumer no better off and letting the middleman take the profit. The middleman was often a necessary man, but he was not entitled to his own profit and the farmer's as well. Unless the Food Controller, in fixing prices, took into consideration the cost of the article, his action could have only one effect—to diminish production. Asking farmers to produce at a loss was only asking them to bear a burden of taxation greater than that put on other classes, and it would result in their turning their energies into some other channel. They had received a parliamentary pledge, which he regarded as binding, that the Food Controller's office would only proceed in this matter in consultation with the Board of Agriculture.

The landlords had done their share. They had not made vast profits like the shipowners or coal owners or manufacturers of munitions. They had given their services in any way which was open to them. Many of them had absolutely abandoned their estates to the care of some neighboring farmer or squire, and gone off to fight. Taxation was far higher than they thought it would be possible ever to meet, the calls on them continued to increase, and the title—quite rightly, owing to the increased price of cereals—had continually gone up. There had been very few attempts to raise rents during the war. Therefore, he maintained that the record of the landlords was a fine one, and they too deserved well of their country.

As for the farmers, they had had extraordinary difficulties. It was true that they had made good profits, and that before the war they were beginning once more to raise their heads and to get a fair commercial return for their capital and industry after long years of depression. But the high prices of food today were the creation, not of the farmers but of the politicians. The farmer had seen his labor continually dwindling, and he had never known where he was with regard to it. He had been har-

assed by half a dozen Government departments, although no doubt the harassing had been unintentional. Every time, however, the farmers had risen superior to their difficulties, and no doubt, they would respond successfully to Mr. Prothero's appeal and produce an amount of food next year that would surprise the Germans.

The greatest social calamity of the present day was the want of knowledge of the industrial population of the problems that had to be solved and the conditions under which they lived. The Farmers Union could do a great work in helping to enlighten people in the matter. Farmers were not out for plunder, either in war or in peace. All they asked for was a permanent agricultural policy, which they believed to be essential to the welfare of the country. That policy would be one which would give a fair profit and no more to the farmer, who would then be able to give to the consumer an article at the lowest price consistent with a fair living to the producer.

COAL TROUBLE ENDED IN UTAH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—A coal scarcity threatening to spread to large proportions in Utah has been averted as a result of an agreement reached between the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and the coal operators. For several weeks there has been a shortage of coal throughout the State. Many industries have been forced to work their employees only part of the time. The situation became extremely serious and the State Public Utilities Commission called a conference. The agreement reached provides that the Denver & Rio Grande shall furnish an adequate number of cars to convey the coal from the mines to the consumers. This means that there will be a movement of more than 4,000,000 tons of coal a year from the Utah mines to Salt Lake City. It will also mean that hundreds of additional miners will be employed and that many industries will be able to provide a maximum production. Coal now costs \$6.75 a ton in this city. As the coal operators will enjoy an increased revenue and the overhead expenses will be lessened at the mine, the Public Utilities Commission has indicated that the recent advance of 25 cents a ton should be dropped.

INES FROM CHICAGO TO SOUTHERN PORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Large extensions which the Illinois Central railroad proposes to make in Tennessee will connect Chicago with south Atlantic ports and furnish an additional route between that city and New Orleans.

According to advices received from railroad sources in Washington, a line will be extended from Cookeville, in the eastern part of the State, to Chattanooga. This road will open up a long neglected section, rich in minerals. At Chattanooga the lines will join with the Illinois Central Georgia roads now crossing the State to Savannah.

From Nashville another line will be run to Corinth, Mississippi and thence on to Grenada.

SOFT DRINKS GO UP IN PRICE IN UTAH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Simultaneously with Utah adopting prohibition Aug. 1 and the closing of all saloons, druggists and others advanced the price of soft drinks. Root beer and ice cream are now listed at 10 cents, while the liquid and the "solid" in the wpt days only cost 5 cents each. All soft drinks which contain a percentage of milk have been advanced in price. The reason given for the increase is that there is a decided shortage of milk. It is further stated that since prohibition became effective there has been a large demand for soft drinks in which milk forms a part, and that, consequently, the scarcity of milk has become all the more noticeable.

SALTPETER WORKS SUSPEND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO DE CHILE.—The Augusta Victoria saltpeter works, the property of a German company, has suspended operations, finding it impossible to dispose of its product in any market. It has accumulated a large stock, awaiting the termination of the war, and needs no more. The 1600 operatives thrown out of work were immediately taken on by other companies.

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CONTROL OF OIL PRICE FAVORED

Producers Shutting Down Rigs Because of Cost of Drilling Material—No Apprehension of Shortage in Gasoline Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Oklahoma oil and gas operators would welcome governmental control of prices of their products and of supplies necessarily used in connection with the industry. In the opinion of producers here, the high price of casing and other materials used in well drilling, taken in connection with a scarcity of these articles, has placed a serious handicap on the production of oil and gas. Many rigs are being shut down each day because of shortage of casing. Governmental control which would stop speculation in casing, also is said to be going on extensively in the oil fields.

While the price of crude oil is relatively high, producers complain that it is not in proportion to the high cost of drilling materials and the heavy demand for oil and its by-products. Producers in the Healdton field have already appealed to the Government for aid in securing better prices for crude petroleum. They contend that the price is discriminatory and that the quality of the oil justifies a higher figure.

Notwithstanding some conditions in connection with the oil industry in Oklahoma that seem to be adverse, producers contend that there is no good reason why the people should fear a shortage of gasoline and fuel oil.

There is much opposition among producers and refiners of oil and gas in Oklahoma to any action that would limit at this time the amount of petroleum or gasoline to be sold. They point out that this country has been supplying the needs of the Allies and other nations in petroleum and its products and that still there is a vast amount of oil in storage.

The position taken by oil producers and refiners in Oklahoma is that limitations placed on sales at this time would not only be unnecessary but would impose undesired burdens upon the oil and gas industry, and as a result would tend to decrease production. Producers claim that gross revenue and income taxes on oil and gas are already supplying vast sums to the Government to assist in the prosecution of the war. They also contend that reduction in sales either of crude or refined products would drive many smaller companies into financial ruin and force them to dispose of their holdings to the larger companies.

About 13,000,000 barrels of crude oil are in storage in the Healdton field, which have been accumulated in three years. There are several other large fields in Oklahoma, where millions of barrels of oil are stored, representing the surplus accumulation of several years.

Refiners point out that the production of gasoline has been increased by at least 40 per cent by new methods, namely, the cracking system and casing-head gas system. By the latter process, gas from hundreds of small wells, formerly wasted because there was no market for it, is utilized by the manufacturers.

The automobile industry of Oklahoma is opposing any action that would limit sales of petroleum products, especially of gasoline, as it is apprehended that such action would greatly cut down sales of motor cars.

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LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Laon-Soissons road early yesterday morning the French launched strong attacks. They were repulsed by our fire and in hand-to-hand fighting. Equally unsuccessful and heavy in losses was an attack by the enemy forces southwest of Arras. On the northern Verdun front violent artillery duels developed on both banks of the Meuse.

Front of Grand Duke Albrecht: There is nothing new.

On the continent yesterday 14 enemy aviators and one captive balloon were shot down.

Front of Prince Leopold: There has been more lively firing south of Smorgon, west of Lutsk, near Ternopol and on the Zbrozka, where there also were encounters between raiding parties.

Front of Archduke Joseph: In western Moldavia, in spite of the very stubborn resistance manifested by numerous violent attacks, we succeeded in further extending our gain of ground south of Trosau Valley.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The desperately defended town of Pantzu has been taken by storm. Relief thrusts by Russians and Rumanians against the neighboring sectors of our front were in vain, and they all broke down with heavy losses. On the Lower Sereth the artillery activity continued lively, and several enemy attacks between the mouth of the Buzeu and the Danube were repulsed.

Macedonian front: There were no special events.

The supplementary official statement issued by the German War Office last night reads:

In Flanders and near Verdun there were lively artillery duels.

In Rumania our troops gained fresh successes.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The official statement issued on Monday reads:

There is nothing special to report from the Franco-Belgian front.

Last night's official statement follows:

The hostile artillery showed increased activity during the morning southeast of the Arras-Cambrai road and in the Nieuport sector.

Our airplanes and balloons carried out a great deal of successful work yesterday in conjunction with our artillery. Many photographs were taken and four hostile airplanes were shot down. Enemy aircraft again were particularly aggressive.

In the fighting in the air nine German airplanes were brought down, two of which fell within our lines and eight others were driven down out of control. Seven of our machines are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official statement issued on Monday reads:

Between Cerny and Craonne the enemy artillery developed pronounced activity, especially in the sector south of Arras. The Germans attacked in vain at the front at which we captured trenches on Aug. 11. They were repulsed with losses and obtained no result.

In the Champagne, east of Rheims, in the regions of the Casque and the Teton, and on the left bank of the Meuse, there were lively artillery actions. Two surprise attacks by the enemy forces at Courcelles Wood and Beaumont, were repulsed by our fire. Elsewhere the night was calm.

Two German airplanes and a captive balloon were brought down yesterday by our pilots. Three other enemy machines were forced to land, having been severely damaged.

The War Office communication issued last evening says:

The artillery duel was very violent today between Cerny and Craonne. The Germans again attempted to eject us from the trenches we captured to the south of Arras. We repulsed all attacks, and our troops succeeded in making perceptible progress to the east of that position.

The city of Rheims received 850 shells, most of which were incendiary. Four civilians were killed and two wounded.

Violent artillery fighting took place in Champagne at Mont Carnille, on both sides of the Meuse and in the "array forest." No infantry action took place.

Army of the East, Aug. 12.—Patrols in the region have been reported from the Struma Valley. The cannonade has been rather lively all along the front, especially in the Tchernia Bend. British aviators have bombed enemy hangars at Xanthi and French aviators have bombed the French between Malik and Ochrada lakes.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The official statement issued on Monday reads:

Western front: There have been fusillades and scouting operations.

Rumanian front: In the region near Simot's enemy troops, after artillery preparation, began an attack on our positions. The battle is progressing with fluctuating results.

In the Oca-Groczet region a stubborn battle waged throughout Sunday. Rumanian troops, supported by our unit, drove back the enemy forces and deluged them from a series of heights. The offensive is continuing.

An enemy counter-attack in the valley of the Slozku River was repulsed. We captured over 600 prisoners and four machine guns.

In the direction of Fokshani on Sunday the Rumanians continued their

obstinate attacks. West of the Fokshani-Ajud railway fresh detachments are entering the fight. Our troops have valiantly held their positions and at times have developed counterattacks, in one of which 500 Austrians were captured. Toward evening our troops, under pressure of the enemy forces, retired to the Siraki-Deckid lines. Our airplanes have dropped bombs at various points in the rear of the enemy line.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The official statement issued on Monday reads:

The artillery duel was more intense east of Gorizia, and on Dosso Fatti. There were brisk actions by recognizing parties between the Chiesla and the Astico and in the Padola Valley. There was considerable aerial activity along the whole front.

VATICAN OFFERS
PEACE PROPOSAL

(Continued from page one)

has been used by the Kaiser as the instrument to bestir Rome.

The appeal of the Pope, coming so soon after the accession to the post of Prime Minister of Mgr. Frederico Tedeschini, indicates to many here that the new official has had an influence in persuading the Pope to make his appeal. Whether the Prime Minister was the intermediary for Austria, and of course, for Germany, is not known here.

Many circumstances have come to light in the past fortnight that point to a condition that would render an appeal from the Vatican consistent at least with the war situation as viewed from the standpoint of Rome.

Austria and the Vatican have a mutual understanding that the earliest possible peace is desirable for both. It is thought probable that the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church have been made to see even that danger exists at their very doors. It has been explained to The Christian Science Monitor in the highest diplomatic circles that either before or after a great military movement in Germany a peace appeal is sent out. This was true in December, when the Kaiser put out his bid to the enemy through the neutrals, preliminary to the launching of the submarine campaign of ruthlessness.

Information is available here, that at the recent war council of Germany and Austria, Italy was discussed at some length. There is no evidence here that Berlin has entered into any bargain with the Vatican to come to the rescue by an Italian campaign with Rome as the objective, but there are certain indications, apart from the discussions in the war council, that show Germany is looking to the southwest.

The recent news from Switzerland relating to the demands of Germany for a loan is given a new significance by the appeal of the Pope. It has been said by diplomatists that the demand of Germany upon Switzerland can mean only one of two things. Either Germany is at the extremity financially or is laying the usual German groundwork for an excuse to violate Switzerland's neutrality. In the latter event it is explained there might be two objectives, Italy or Lyons and the south end of the French line.

Avowedly the world is in no mood to pay much attention to an appeal for peace either through the intercession of Rome or directly from Berlin unless there is absolute evidence of sincerity.

As for the new Prime Minister of the Vatican, whose influence probably has had much to do with the appeal now on the way, reports recently have given the details of the changes and the new official has been quoted on the subject of peace.

In a conversation which Mgr. Frederico Tedeschini had with the Rome correspondent of the A. B. C., a Spanish newspaper, he made the following interesting declarations:

"Only a Christian peace is desirable, because it will be a peace of justice. Some people have pretended that a Christian peace ought to be a white peace or a peace without result, that is a peace bringing the world back to the status quo ante.

"This is not exact. We believe, on the contrary, that there are rights which justice must respect. We cannot believe, for instance, that Roman Catholic Poland will revert to the same state as it was before the war. As Christians we cannot approve that Palestine should remain under the Turkish yoke.

"We believe also that every one would be satisfied to see Alsace-Lorraine returned to France. We believe finally that if the Italian provinces now under Austrian domination would be attributed to Italy no Christian would oppose it, just as no Christian would declare himself opposed to the unification of Rumania in the East."

GERMANY AND KAISER'S MESSAGE COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—The Cologne Gazette says that the German Government will soon issue an explanation of the message said to have been sent by Emperor William to President Wilson in August, 1914, and mentioned in the memoirs of James W. Gerard, the former American Ambassador at Berlin. The Gazette publishes the text of the Emperor's dispatch as given to the public by Mr. Gerard.

NEW HUNGARIAN PARTY Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—According to the Pest Naplo, a new political party has been formed in Hungary. It will be known as the National Party and cooperates with the Constitutional and People's parties and some supporters of Count Apponyi and Count Zichy. Its main objects are the protection of Hungary's territorial independence at peace negotiations, an independent army and an independent Hungarian bank.

UKRAINE MOVES
FOR A REPUBLIC
OF ALL RUSSIACentral National Council Decides
to Convene Congress of Various Nationalities on Aug. 28

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—It is announced that the Central National Council of the Ukraine has decided to convene on Aug. 28 at Kiev, a congress of delegates of all nationalities, with a view to the political reorganization of Russia on the basis of a federal republic.

Appeal to Russian Women

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—An appeal by the Petrograd Military Union of Women Volunteers, urging Russian women to join the women's fighting battalions, sets up nine rules to govern the conduct of the recruits. The appeal in full follows:

"Women citizens—all to whom Russian liberty and happiness is dear, hasten to join our ranks. Hasten, so long as it is not too late, to stop the disintegration of our beloved country. Through direct participation in military operations, without sparing our lives, we, women citizens, must raise the spirit of the army and, through educational propaganda in its ranks, build an intelligent understanding by free citizens of their duty toward the fatherland.

"Persons not younger than 16, presenting certificates of citizenship, character and education, are accepted in the women's fighting battalions, organized with the permission of the War Department. They are then subjected to a medical examination, are initiated into the regulations of the battalion and sworn in. The existing military rules in the Army are fully accepted, the salute as a sign of courtesy is obligatory. The officers appointed by the War Department should have an education not lower than that of high school. All the members of the battalions are bound to observe the following rules:

- "1.—First of all the honor, freedom and welfare of the country.
- "2.—Iron discipline.
- "3.—Firmness and steadfastness of spirit and purpose.
- "4.—Bravery and recklessness.
- "5.—Precision, accuracy, persistency and rapidity in the execution of orders.
- "6.—Absolute honesty and serious attitude toward the work.
- "7.—Cheerfulness, politeness, kindness, sympathy, cleanliness and punctuality.
- "8.—Consideration for the opinion of others, the fullest mutual confidence and nobility of purpose.
- "9.—Quarrels and personal feuds are inadmissible as degrading of one's human worth.

"Those guilty of breaking the above rules shall be subjected to the most rigorous punishment for disgracing the name of the Russian woman."

TEXT OF KAISER'S
NOTE GIVEN OUT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In order to remove all doubt as to the authenticity of the Kaiser's telegram to President Wilson in August, 1914, the document has been made public by the State Department. The importance attached to the communication is due to the fact that the German Emperor openly admits that "Belgian neutrality had to be violated on strategic grounds," and that another section of the message plainly shows that if the Kaiser had refrained from backing up Austria, neither France nor England would have come into the war.

The department gave out the message as it was received by cable. Its language differs only slightly from the original autograph text. In the paragraph numbered three, "grave maneuvers" is "grave measures" in the original; in paragraph four, where to repudiate taking any provocative military measures" occurs, the original read "to refrain from taking," etc., and in paragraph six the Emperor wrote "employ my troops elsewhere" instead of "my forces."

CROWD TAKES AWAY
SUFFRAGE BANNERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Suffragists attempted twice yesterday to station themselves before the White House gates with banners addressed to "Kaiser Wilson." The first one was carried off by a naval bluejacket, who said he wanted it for a souvenir. Two others were brought up only to be forcibly taken by civilian employees of the War and Navy departments.

The President and Mrs. Wilson, on their way to Ft. Meyer to attend the graduation exercises at the Reserve Officers' training camp there, passed out of the grounds as the banners were confiscated.

ROBERT FROST ON
AMHERST FACULTY

AMHERST, Mass.—President Alexander Melikjohn of Amherst College announces the appointment of Robert Frost, the poet, to give a course in advanced English to the junior and senior classes. Prof. George B. Churchill has been granted a year's leave of absence that he may continue to represent the town and district in the State Senate. The preliminary list of the freshman class contains 121 names. Of these 32 are from New York State, 32 from Massachusetts and 19 from the West. The first enrollment of the freshmen in 1916 was 167, in 1915 was 119 and in 1914 was 110.

GERMAN DIPLOMATIC CHANGES

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—There is a rumor in circulation that the German Ambassador to Spain, the Prince de Ratibor, is about to be recalled and his place is to be taken by the German Minister to Switzerland, Dr. Theodor Sauer. The German military attaché, accompanied by the German Consul at Bilbao, has gone to Bermeo village, a few miles from Bilbao to hand over 1000 pesetas to the family of a fisherman who has succumbed as the result of the torpedoing of a Spanish fishing boat, the Campo Libre, by a German submarine.

whether now or at any other time that might be better fitted, to render you and all concerned services which give me satisfaction and joy."

"This proposal was made at a time when the armies of both sides had already crossed the frontier and when it seemed out of the question to call a halt to events. The Emperor therefore could only have said 'thanks conveyed to President Wilson for his offer and thereby remark that while the present moment was too early for mediation by the neutral powers, the President's friendly proposal might later be returned to."

"The Emperor then conversed for some time further with Mr. Gerard, and explained to him the events that led up to the outbreak of war. The Emperor particularly pointed out the ambiguous and disloyal attitude of Great Britain, which had destroyed all hope of a peaceful agreement."

"Mr. Gerard's statements in his memoirs appear to be a reproduction of this conversation. If the press in enemy countries sees revelations in them, that only shows they are ignorant of the German White Book, which, in essence, set forth the same events."

"Possibly during the conversation the Emperor wrote a memorandum for the Ambassador so that he might not announce anything to Washington that would be incorrect. In that case it would be a matter of record destined to assist Mr. Gerard's memory, but it would not be a communication from the Emperor to President Wilson."

The Cologne Gazette says there is no apparent reason to doubt the genuineness of the Emperor's telegram as published by Mr. Gerard. The Gazette says it cannot see how the contents of this message can serve as fresh proof of Germany's guilt, as it only gives new evidence of the cunning and ambiguous policy followed by Great Britain in the days prior to the outbreak of the war.

The paper further sees in the Gerard revelations another move in a plan to exploit the Stockholm Conference in favor of the Entente by putting forward the question of responsibility for the outbreak of the war, and then pressing the Socialists into the position of being the accused parties.

The Neueste Nachrichten, of Munich, says it does not matter whether or not the Emperor's message to President Wilson is authentic, as it only proves the Emperor's love of peace. But quite another thing, the newspaper says, is the use which the Entente press and telegraphic agencies were making of Mr. Gerard's book, "as it is a great effort made again to represent Germany as being responsible for the war."

The Neueste Nachrichten complains that the Entente has been given a four days' start with its foreign press, while the Berlin Government now promises a belated explanation. It adds:

"Our diplomacy in the days of the telephone always seems to work at the pace of the mail coach."

DESTROYER FIGHTS
OFF SUBMARINE

AN ATLANTIC PORT—A running fight between a United States destroyer in European waters and a German submarine after the submarine had attempted an attack on a liner, was described here today by the Rev. H. A. Laduke of Burlington, V., who was a passenger on the steamer.

The liner, which was one of a fleet of freight and passenger ships leaving a British port, he said, had just left its convoy of United States and British warships when the U-boat was sighted. The destroyer dashed back, covering the liner with a smoke screen and attacked the submarine. Mr. Laduke and other passengers said they did not know whether the attack was successful.

CROWD TAKES AWAY
SUFFRAGE BANNERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Suffragists attempted twice yesterday to station themselves before the White House gates with banners addressed to "Kaiser Wilson." The first one was carried off by a naval bluejacket, who said he wanted it for a souvenir. Two others were brought up only to be forcibly taken by civilian employees of the War and Navy departments.

The President and Mrs. Wilson, on their way to Ft. Meyer to attend the graduation exercises at the Reserve Officers' training camp there, passed out of the grounds as the banners were confiscated.

ROBERT FROST ON
AMHERST FACULTY

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ALLIES REMAIN
FIRM DESPITE
LABOR ATTITUDE

(Continued from page one)

ter and Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Henderson said he would leave it to the House. He added that in view of the sharp differences of opinion in the Cabinet over the Paris mission, he, at this time, offered his resignation, which was refused.

Mr. Henderson also declared that the Cabinet refused to accede to his plea that the opinion of law officers on the proposed Stockholm conference should be announced prior to the conference.

Mentioning the fact that he had been informed that he had no right to

the conclusion of his remarks. The subject under discussion was then dropped.

George Barnes New Member of the British War Cabinet

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The King on the recommendation of the Prime Minister has approved of George Barnes' appointment to the British War Cabinet. As is already known, Mr. Barnes, who has been Minister of Pensions, occupied Mr. Henderson's position in the War Cabinet during the latter's absence in Russia. The vacancy caused by the new appointment will doubtless be filled by a member of the Labor Party.

George N. Barnes, M. P., is Labor member for the Blackfriars division of Glasgow, and for a long time acted, in a secretarial capacity, for the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Since the outbreak of the war he has interested himself in securing pensions and better allowances for soldiers and sailors and their families, and, some time ago, he was appointed Pensions Minister.

No Change in Attitude

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The executive committee of the Labor Party today decided not to change its attitude toward the Stockholm Socialist conference.

GERMANS LOSE TWO
AEROPLANES IN RAID

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Further particulars regarding the German air raid over the southeast coast of England on Sunday were given in a British official statement issued yesterday. The statement says:

One hostile airplane, of the Gotha type, was destroyed during the return of the raiders to the Belgian coast, and one hostile seaplane was destroyed off the coast of Flanders at approximately the same time. A large number of naval machines engaged the other raiders over the sea without decisive result.

The pilot who destroyed the Gotha and who was flying in a land machine reports that he first pursued an enemy airplane flying at 12,000 feet from North Foreland to about 15 miles off Zebruggen, where he lost the hostile aircraft.

Returning to the mouth of the Thames he observed anti-aircraft fire bursting in the vicinity of Southend and he fled in that direction, climbing. He then observed eight Gotha airplanes followed by four British machines steering northeast. The enemy machines were about 2000 feet above him when he got beneath them. He pursued, climbing to 15,000 feet, and attacked without result when about 30 miles out to sea.

At this moment he saw a single hostile machine 4000 feet below the enemy formation but flying with it. He attacked from the front and drove the enemy machine down to the water, where he observed him turn over and saw one of the occupants hanging on to the tail. He thereupon threw him his lifebelt and did two or three circuits round him before returning to England. While returning he endeavored to communicate the position of the hostile machine to British destroyers.

Another official statement issued last evening says:

The reports of our pilots show conclusively that the enemy aircraft formation which attacked the eastern counties yesterday were making for London. On sighting the large number of our airplanes which were sent up against them, they turned abruptly and made their way out to sea again, dropping bombs on Southend and unloading the sea when out at sea.

The action of our anti-aircraft guns was of great assistance to our fighting squadrons.

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Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Press Bureau announces revised figures of the casualties in Sunday's air raid on Southend as follows: Killed, 10 men, 13 women, 9 children, total 32; injured, 13 men, 18 women, 12 children, total 43.

Mr. Asquith, the former Premier, remarked that the dual position Mr. Henderson had occupied as a member of the Government and secretary of the Labor Party was an impossible one, and he said the Prime Minister's concluding remark would be echoed throughout the country and in the allied governments, namely, that peace was desired by all, but that the only peace which would satisfy and recompense the sacrifices made must be a peace proposed by the people of all the countries concerned.

"I should be sorry," Mr. Asquith added, "if I thought the result of this discussion would be to allow the impression to go forth to the world that the labor parties of this country are prepared to go to Stockholm to pave the way for a precarious peace. I have read the declaration of policy approved by the Labor Party. It is a declaration of determination to persevere in the war until the great objects we are aiming at are achieved."

"I believe the Labor Party, with the exception of an insignificant minority, are as determined today as ever not to allow the gigantic sacrifices of our allies and of ourselves to be thrown away, and not to sheathe the sword until we see our way to the attainment of a satisfying and enduring peace. I hope that is the impression the debate will leave on our allies."

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NATIONAL ARMY
DIVISION PLAN

Composition of Increment for Service in Europe Is Formed—Brigadier-General Mann Is Named as Commander

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The composition of the forty-second division—known as the "Rainbow division"—of the United States National Army for service in Europe was announced today as follows:

Division headquarters; group to consist of the second separate troop, Louisiana cavalry, the division machine gun battalion No. 149, to be composed of the third battalion, fourth Pennsylvania infantry; the infantry brigade, to be Nos. 83 and 94, the eighty-third to comprise the one hundred and fiftieth machine gun battalion, composed of companies R, F, G, Second Wisconsin Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard.

The eighty-fourth infantry brigade, to comprise the one hundred fifty-first machine gun battalion, made up companies B, C, F, second Georgia Infantry, National Guard. The one hundred and sixty-fifth infantry made up of the fourth Ohio infantry. The one hundred and sixty-seventh infantry (fourth Alabama infantry) and the one hundred and sixty-eighth infantry (third Iowa infantry).

The artillery brigade to be numbered 67, comprising the one hundred and forty-ninth field artillery (first Illinois field artillery, National Guard) the one hundred and fiftieth field artillery (first Indiana field artillery, National Guard), the one hundred and fifty-first field artillery (first Minnesota field artillery, National Guard) and the One Hundred and Seventeenth Mortar Battery to be composed of the Third and Fourth companies, Maryland Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard.

The engineer regiment to be numbered 117, the first battalion to be the first separate battalion of engineers, South Carolina National Guard and the second battalion to be first separate battalion of engineers, California National Guard, field battalion signal troops (Missouri National Guard).

The headquarters train and military police (coast artillery corps) (Virginia National Guard) the engineer train (North Carolina National Guard), the ammunition train (Kansas National Guard), and the supply train (Texas National Guard), to be known respectively as the one hundred and seventeenth field battalion signal troop, the one hundred and seventeenth headquarters train and military police, the one hundred and seventeenth engineer ammunition train, and the one hundred and seventeenth supply train.

The sanitary train to be known as the one hundred and seventeenth sanitary train, comprising the first, second, third and fourth ambulance companies, being respectively the first ambulance companies of the Michigan, New Jersey, Tennessee and Oklahoma National Guard; first, second, third and fourth field companies, being respectively the first field hospital companies of the district of Columbia, Nebraska, Colorado and Oregon National Guards.

Brig.-Gen. W. A. Mann, chief of the militia bureau, has been selected as the division commander.

BRITISH PILOTS' REPORTS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Tuesday)—It is officially stated that reports of the pilots engaged in fighting German aeroplanes on Sunday show conclusively that the enemy aircraft formation was making for London but that on the sight of a large number of British aeroplanes, sent up against them, they turned abruptly and made the best of their way out to sea again, dropping some bombs in Southend and unloading the remainder when out at sea. The official report further states that the action of the anti-aircraft guns was of great assistance to the British fighting squadrons.

L. W. W. MEMBERS REPORTED RENO, Nev.—Fifty armed business men of Lovelock went to Rochester mining camp at midnight, seized C. W. McKinnon, brother-in-law of W. D. Haywood and an organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, took him to Lovelock and shipped him to Ogden.

Filene's

SERGE DRESSES
—ready and selling fast

In August the race begins to see who shall wear the first serge dress and who the prettiest. The women's and misses' shops have not a few styles of serge dresses but many.

20 styles of misses' serge dresses, \$15 to \$55.
25 styles of women's serge dresses, \$15 to \$55.
6 styles of women's serge dresses, \$9.50 to \$11.50.

It is not really easy to describe them. Please let us say all we can different and original looking, and drop in some time and see for yourself.

Women's dresses, sixth floor. Misses' dresses, fourth floor.

—WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

NINTH PLANS MORE RECRUITS

Massachusetts Regiment Proposes to Have a Volunteer Force of Sufficient Size to Care for Losses

Although now recruited to about 100 men over war strength recruiting for the Ninth Massachusetts will start again Thursday or Friday for the organization of a training battalion.

Most National Guard regiments which go to the front, probably will make up losses from men taken in the draft but the Ninth Massachusetts plans to have a purely voluntary organization as long as possible and will fill its ranks with men taken from the new battalion.

This battalion will not go South with the regiment but will train on the Framingham grounds. The system used in training these probably will be along the lines used by Capt. Charles Cole with the recruit battalion which is being mustered into the regular ranks at present, with any changes that experience by the regiment in the field may dictate.

Drilling is first without rifles and consists of foot drill and lectures by officers. A certain amount of individual drill is also given. The men are kept hard at work every day with occasional leave. The prescribed course as issued by the Northeastern Department of the United States Army calls for six weeks of intensive training. This is a new experiment and other organizations are carefully watching to see what the results will be.

Field Artillery Inspected

Field inspection of the First and Second Massachusetts Field Artillery was held at Camp Curtis Guild, Boxford, yesterday by Maj. Alfred A. Starbird, U. S. A., of the Northeastern Department accompanied by the regimental officers. The Harvard regiment will disembark tomorrow everything being cleaned up today.

Worcester Plans Reception

WORCESTER, Mass.—Worcester's draft army is to be given a patriotic and farewell reception by Worcester citizens. It will be Sunday afternoon, on the common, the date to be set as soon as the exemption boards have completed their work.

R. I. Men Ordered South

Orders issued from headquarters at Camp Beekman, Quonset Point, R. I., yesterday afternoon instructed eight men of the Rhode Island Quartermaster's Corps, which was mustered into Federal service last Wednesday, to proceed at once to the Columbia, S. C., cantonment, where they will report for duty.

First Units to Go South

Massachusetts' first regular full strength units to go to the southern training camp at Charlotte, N. C., will be the ambulance companies according to instructions received at the Northeastern Department of the United States Army from Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Southern Department of the United States Army. It is announced at the department headquarters that another company of the First Engineers will be assigned to assist Company B at Ayr in construction work and field exercises.

Attleboro to Celebrate

Attleboro is planning a farewell for Company I of the Fifth Wednesday, and all stores and business concerns will close from 10 a. m. until noon, so that every one may take part in the celebration. A parade will be held with music, speeches and presentation of gifts forming the rest of the program.

Balloon School to Open

ROCKVILLE, Conn.—First shipment of balloons for the Collegiate Balloon School of Rockville arrived here last Saturday and active practice with them is expected to start soon. The shipment, which arrived in a special car, included eight complete balloon sets, an extra basket and nets, a parachute set, a 65-foot dirigible and several wings. Tests are expected to be made this week.

Jewish Work is Planned

Plans are under way by Boston Hebrews to establish a branch of the reorganized Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy here, and it is proposed to raise \$250,000 for this purpose. The work of this organization has the sanction of the Secretary of the Navy, its purpose being to provide recreation for the enlisted men serving the country.

Harvard Reserve Corps

The Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps spent the first day of its return from the Barre encampment in the trenches at Fresh Pond, this being the final work-out for the men who will disembark on Wednesday. The commencement exercises for the members of the corps will take place tomorrow morning in Sanders Theater and either President Lowell or Captain Shannon will award the diplomas which are to be given to the men who have completed the work given out in the military course. Previous to the granting of the diplomas there will be a review of the corps at the Stadium.

Camp Hingham Annex

Camp Hingham Annex was formally open on Saturday. Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the first naval district commissioned the new camp.

Capt. A. H. Robertson, chief of staff, and Lieut. J. C. Hilliard, aids, accompanied the commandant. The camp contains nearly a score of buildings on the site of the naval magazine on the west side of the town, and has 300 enlisted men and 10 officers. Men enlisted in the naval reserve may take the examination announced yesterday to take place Aug. 22 at the navy yard for promotion to ensign's commissions, warrant officerships and petty officerships.

Aviation Branch Active

Within the last few days, 500 applications for aviation service have been made at the office of Lieut. Charles J. Glidden, head of the aviation headquarters for New England. This rush has seemed of sufficient importance to Lieutenant Glidden to ask for permission to increase the examination facilities. All fourth-class reserve men of the First Naval District, between the ages of 19 and 39 may apply for a lieutenant's commission as aviator and observation balloon pilot. The complete examination which formerly required 30 days has been reduced by Lieutenant Glidden to three days.

Bids for Supplies Opened

Bids for supplies for the Northeastern Department of the United States Army were received and opened at the headquarters of the Quartermaster's Department on Huntington Avenue, Boston, today. Many farmers offered acceptable bids on the bran, corn, oats, baled hay and baled straw, although no bid was submitted on bituminous coal and only one for anthracite. Officers explain that the department needs coal badly. All goods are bought as delivered at Camp Devens in Ayer.

ENROLLMENT OF ALIENS SOUGHT

Enrollment officers of the United States Naval Reserve Forces attached to the Charlestown Navy Yard have telegraphed to Washington for permission to enroll "friendly aliens" who have their first papers, for commissary duties on auxiliary ships of the fleet. These men are to be enrolled for general service, as ship cooks, first, second and third class bakers, first and second class mess attendants, and commissary stewards. The Navy needs experienced men for these berths, because of the unusual demand that has been made on the department to fill the vacancies on ships, going into commission, or taken over for auxiliary purposes.

Since the beginning of the war, the local enrollment offices have received many applications from Italians, Swedes, Danes, Norwegians and Portuguese, for enrollment in the reserves, all of these were refused because the men were not naturalized citizens. Realizing that many of these men were experienced in their trades, and would be well adapted for the work on the ships the officers decided to seek permission to enroll them.

SPY SYSTEM HEAD INTERNEED IN UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Lieut. Alvo von Alvensleben, former German Army officer and said to be a personal representative of the Kaiser in coal land investments in the Northwest, today was interned in the prison barracks at Ft. Douglas, near here.

Von Alvensleben was arrested in Seattle recently, where he and his wife retained a summer home which was said to have been the center of a spy system that extended over the entire West, Central and South America and the Orient.

COURT UPHOLDS ROAD'S INDICTMENT

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Indictment against the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the munitions explosion on Black Tom Island near Jersey City, was upheld by the Supreme Court today. The summary of the opinion by Justice Swayne states: "A corporation aggregate may be held summarily for manslaughter. An indictment in the statutory form charging a corporate aggregate with manslaughter will not be quashed for failure to specify whether voluntary or involuntary manslaughter is meant."

TWO MORE GOETHALS APPOINTEES RESIGN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Samuel L. Fuller of New York, assistant manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has asked to be relieved of his duties, it was stated at the office of the Shipping Board this afternoon. He was an appointee of Major-General Goethals. Maj. R. E. Wood, purchasing agent of the corporation, also is understood to have offered his resignation. He, too, was a Goethals appointee. Both will be accepted, it is said, Admiral Capps already having men selected as their successors.

BOSTON MEN WHO GET COMMISSIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following Boston men have been given commissions in the engineering department of the American University here: To be first lieutenants, Erasmus G. Senter Jr., William A. Clark and Arthur E. Hartung; to be second lieutenants, James E. O'Neill, Brookline, and Thorn Dickinson.

POLICE TO STAY ON ROLL

Superintendent Crowley yesterday announced that members of the Boston Police Department who are drafted for the national army will remain on the roll lists during their war service, and their families will be cared for in their absence.

SENATE MEMBERS OPPOSE SUGAR DRAWBACK PLAN

(Continued from page one)

admitted, however, that later in the year some of the powers that have been granted to the Administration might act in such manner as to tend to reduce profits. New figures showing in detail how the Finance Committee's new surtax on war profits hit business, including taxes under present law, were presented by Senator Smoot as follows:

From the 12 per cent surtax on profits (those above the "pre war" profits) not in excess of 15 per cent, the estimated revenue will be \$88,000,000.

From the 12 per cent tax on profits between 15 and 25 per cent in excess of pre-war profits, \$38,000,000; from the 20 per cent tax on profits between 25 and 50 per cent, \$83,000,000; from the 25 per cent tax on profits between 50 and 75 per cent, \$71,000,000; from the 30 per cent tax on profits between 75 and 100 per cent, \$55,000,000; from the 35 per cent tax on profits between 100 and 150 per cent, \$85,000,000; from the 40 per cent tax on profits between 150 and 200 per cent, \$55,000,000; from the 45 per cent tax on profits between 200 and 250 per cent, \$48,000,000; from the 50 per cent tax on profits of 250 and more per cent, \$254,000,000.

Adding these taxes, it is found that business will have to pay the Government \$788,000,000, including all taxes. Under present law, business will pay \$226,000,000, which leaves a total of \$562,000,000 to be obtained exclusively from the surtaxes on war profits.

In a prepared speech on Monday, Senator Penrose, ranking Republican member of the Finance Committee, supported the bill as redrafted by the committee. Senator McCumber of North Dakota also delivered a prepared address on the financial problem.

Senator Penrose urged the prompt passage of the Revenue Bill as a non-partisan measure. Though a Republican, he concurred in the statement of the Democratic chairman of the Finance Committee, Senator Simmons of North Carolina. He praised the patriotism of the taxpayers who appeared before the committee, all of whom, he said, were ready to bear their full share of the war finance burden. He predicted, however, that at the close of the war a protective tariff will be more than ever necessary to the country. Such a tariff is being advocated for England, he declared, and added:

"After the war I hope there will be guarantees of a long peace, and that then the civilized nations of the world can enter into the honorable rivalries of trade and commerce and the development of the arts and sciences; and each nation will fairly be entitled to adopt such trade and tariff regulations as may best suit the conditions and standards of its people; and, in my opinion, it will be inevitable that the United States, above all other nations, will require a protective tariff to maintain its industrial prosperity and the high standards of its people."

"The committee quite generally came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to impose tariff duties at this time, with the whole world upset, without enormously disturbing business. The raw materials which had always been on the free list, carrying the ad valorem duty proposed by the House bill, would have ramified in scores of directions to embarrass production at a time when all productive activities are surrounded by abnormal and changing conditions. It did not seem worth while to mar the logical system of the bill by opening up the tariff question. Not that the protective policy will not be a stronger issue than ever heretofore when the time arrives, but because it is evident that it is impossible, in the short time allowed for the consideration of this bill, and with the upset conditions of the world, to take up this phase of the question."

"Nevertheless, sooner or later, and perhaps the war may be over sooner than expected, we will be confronted with the question, and it should be the first duty of the Administration, and especially of the Tariff Board, to consider the situation carefully, and investigate, so far as the ascertainment of any data is possible just now, with a view of having made some progress towards industrial preparedness after the maintenance of military preparedness required by a state of war has passed."

"This bill is temporary in its operation, and the taxpayer must not overlook this fact when he awakes with surprise to the burden of his taxes. Under the heavy taxes now contemplated, the imposition of double taxation, tolerable under previous laws, would have imposed crushing burdens upon business. Hence the committee very properly struck this feature from the bill."

"The question of taxation is complicated by the apparent failure of those purchasing for the Government to come to any decision as to prices. The revenue from this bill has had introduced into it an element of uncertainty by reason of the price controversy. It seems to me that speed and prompt delivery is the essence of the emergency."

"The falling off of labor due to the conscription enlistment was felt in the near future, and the more inducement to labor will be required to maintain our present status as manufacturers. If I had my way, I would urge an amendment to this bill that purchases should be handled by a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to determine prices, decide upon priority, as well as to devise the various purchasing agents now employed by the Government so as to protect them against criticism."

"The delay in settling the steel question, the food problem, and discussions over transactions in the lumber business, shoe business, coal and other lines of production, is delaying the determined and relentless prosecution of the war in a way that is startling when we look at it."

CHURCH TENETS NOT TO EXEMPT

President, by Executive Order, Provides for Assignment of Conscientious Objectors to Non-Combatant Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A ruling has been made by the President, over the Provost Marshal-General, whereby all persons selected for draft into the National Army who belong to sects whose tenets forbid engaging in war may be assigned to mobilization camps and given duties to perform which the President will designate as non-combatant. This ruling is intended to overcome the religious scruples of some persons who have been selected for the Army. The regulation referring to them reads:

"Any person who is found by a local board to be a member of any well-organized religious sect or any organization organized and existing May 18, 1917, and whose tenets forbid or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of the said religious organizations will be drafted, forwarded to a mobilization camp, and will make part of the quota from the State and district from whence they came, and will be assigned to a duty in a capacity declared by the President to be non-combatant."

Conscription of Wealth

Senate Minority Committee Would Exempt Workers' Wages

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conscription of wealth to pay for the war and exemption of the earnings of the nation's workers are urged in a report to the Senate today by three members of the finance committee, who disagree with the revenue raising methods proposed in the pending \$2,006,370,000 war tax bill. The report, signed by Senators LaFollette, Gore and Thomas of Colorado, was presented by Mr. LaFollette when the Senate resumed discussion of the bill.

The minority asserts that the sum the committee proposes to raise is only half enough to meet governmental needs for the present fiscal year. In addition to the \$5,917,878,347 which, quoting Secretary McAdoo, the minority says is needed for government expenses, the report says that to take care of loans to the Allies, and interest on bond issues, this country must raise more than \$13,000,000,000 this year. The committee bill, say the minority, has ignored Mr. McAdoo's estimate and would leave this country without a sound policy for financing the war.

"While this bill and the majority report are silent on bond issues," observes the minority report, "it is perfectly obvious that a bond issue to meet the billions of dollars left unprovided for is in contemplation. Of all forms of taxation, that involved in bond issues is the worst. The people must redeem the bonds and in a short time the interest comes to equal or exceed the principal."

"Whatever the total amount necessary, it should be understood that in the enactment of this revenue measure, Congress is fixing for the war period. We claim to have profited by the military experience of other warring nations, particularly Great Britain, and have adopted the policy of drafting men into the Army from the very start. Why, then, should we not profit by their financial mistakes and draft wealth in the form of taxation into the service of the country from the very start?"

"The British income tax yielded for the last fiscal year \$1,000,000,000. On that basis, similar income tax rates in this country would yield about \$2,500,000,000. From two sources, the war profits tax and the income tax, there can be raised without submitting the country to serious financial strain, more than double the amount raised by the committee bill."

The minority points out that Great Britain now is taxing war profits 80 per cent, while the committee bill, in its graded scale, goes no higher than 50 per cent. An amendment to the committee bill to bring the war profits tax figure up to 75 or 80 per cent will be submitted by Mr. LaFollette. He will also introduce amendments greatly increasing the income tax schedules, and will seek to strike out of the committee bill taxes on tea, coffee, sugar, Pullman berths, increase in the letter postage and other rates which directly hit the consumer.

The amendments, Mr. LaFollette said, will force the Steel Corporation to give the Government a much larger share of its 1916 war profits of \$207,945,953, than the pending bill. Under the committee bill the war profits tax would be \$76,726,742. The Standard Oil Company, Mr. LaFollette said, would have to pay but \$9,065,560 of its 1916 profits of \$20,425,510 under the pending bill. If the minority amendments are not adopted Mr. LaFollette will present a complete substitute for the committee's bill.

CREW OF SCHOONER SHERMAN IN PORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American schooner A. B. Sherman, found abandoned at sea, has been brought into an English port. The crew reported to the American consul that their vessel was attacked on June 26 by a German submarine, which set all hands adrift in a lifeboat.

One American seaman was wounded during the attack. The submarine took off some provisions and the crew supposed the schooner then was to be destroyed. Instead, a passing vessel found her adrift and took her safely to port.

FIREMEN AT SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfield welcomed 500 or more firemen from all parts of the State today, the opening day of the annual convention of the State firemen's association. The convention formally opens in the Auditorium at 1 p. m. It will remain in session until 4 o'clock when adjournment will be taken for lunch. Tomorrow the business session opens at 10:30 o'clock in the morning and continues until 2:30.

CHURCH TENETS NOT TO EXEMPT

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A ruling has been made by the President, over the Provost Marshal-General, whereby all persons selected for draft into the National Army who belong to sects whose tenets forbid engaging in war may be assigned to mobilization camps and given duties to perform which the President will designate as non-combatant. This ruling is intended to overcome the religious scruples of some persons who have been selected for the Army. The regulation referring to them reads:

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The duties that may be allotted to these men have not been made known.

There are numerous Army organizations, however, such as the hospital corps and corps known as non-combatant troops in Army organization. There will be, in addition, many labor battalions, messengers, motor drivers, clerks and the like, who will have no actual part in the fighting, although they will be as much exposed to shell fire in bringing supplies up to the line and taking wounded back as an active member. Presumably objectors will be placed in these units, where their work will be to save life, not to take it.

The War Department made public on Monday, orders entitling Army clerks to wear the uniform of the Army, with distinguishing marks, and also prescribed the uniform for motor drivers, messengers and the like. They will wear regulation olive drab when with the expeditionary forces, but will wear also white arm bands to distinguish them as non-combatants.

Exemption Buttons Issued

The first Government exemption button made its appearance yesterday in Division 21, this division claiming to be the first to have the honor of distributing the badge of exemption. The button is of metal, coated with bronze, and above the Government shield is the word "Exempt" in embossed letters. Below are the letters "U. S." The button will be worn on the lapels of coats of young men of the district.

Exemptions in Bangor

BANGOR, Me.—The exemption board in this city, at a recent meeting, exempted eight men who could prove a dependent wife and child or children; but, when there was only a dependent wife or relative, no such claim was granted.

North End Tabulation Ready

In Division 4, North End, 5506 names have been tabulated and verified, and notices to report for draft examinations will go out today. Of this number 506 are citizens. Members of the draft board said yesterday that they had reason to believe that many aliens from the North End were not going to claim exemption and were prepared to serve in the Army. The board is anxious to have all aliens appear this week so that the way will be clear for the examination of the 506 citizens.

Another Drawing Planned

Director Charles F. Gettemy will hold another drawing in the State House tomorrow, the third held by this State. It includes the registrars whose names have just been received, there being about 50 who have not yet received their numbers, and a few received more than one red-ink number. These drawings will be necessary from time to time on account of the number of draftable men who were at sea or abroad and unable to register at the designated time.

STREET MARKETS PLAN IS FAVORED

(Continued from page one)

W. Bentley, and Sidney L. Burr. Other opponents, who ceased their protests, when they learned that the practice would not be permitted extensively, were Joseph J. Wall and J. W. Leonard. Mr. Wall was opposed to the blocking of Chatham Street. Mr. Burr urged the need of having a free passageway for the perishable freight carted in large quantities through the streets in question.

Prices Compared

Retail Rates Double or Triple Those Paid to Farmers

Comparison of prices received by the farmers in the downtown markets of Boston with the current quotations in representative retail stores show a wide margin of profit and housekeepers see in this additional profit that street or other public markets in Boston would reduce the price to the consumer and increase purchases to such an extent that little of the abundant

TECH INSTITUTES MAY RECEIVE AID

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Delegates Urged to Provide for Agreements Made by the State

The proposal to change the Curtis antislavery amendment so that the Commonwealth may keep its existing "legal obligations" to aid financially the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute is expected to be given further consideration at tomorrow's session of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. During the week-end many of the delegates have been urged by friends of the institutes to favor the change, and by advocates of the Curtis amendment to leave the latter unchanged.

In accordance with the terms of legislative acts, the Commonwealth is due to pay Technology \$100,000 annually for five years more. These payments are those remaining of a series of 10 annual payments. A condition of the State aid during the last five of the 10 years was that these institutes raise among their graduates and friends a prescribed endowment fund. This fund was \$1,000,000 in the case of Technology and \$500,000 in the case of Worcester Tech. These obligations on the part of the institutes have been fulfilled, and now they are asking the Constitutional Convention to make provision, if the Curtis antislavery amendment is agreed to, so that the State may keep its part of the bargain.

In Friday's debate on this subject, the opponents of the change argued that these institutes ought to abandon their claim on the State in the interest of a constitutional amendment which would be all-inclusive in its prohibition of the use of public funds for institutions not under public control, except certain libraries, hospitals, homes, etc. This argument has been taken up in a portion of the press during the week-end.

Concord Farmer Critical

George F. Root Asks for Dissolution of Public Safety Board

George F. Root of Intervale Farm, Concord, has directed a letter to Governor McCall asking the Governor either to dissolve the Public Safety Committee or take such action as will direct its efforts along constructive and helpful channels.

In the absence of the governor, the governor's office declined to make any comment with respect to the communication.

The letter reads as follows: "May I request that you take such action as will immediately dissolve the Public Safety Committee, or at least restrain its efforts to disturb the normal living of normal citizens in the normal Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

"I am a farmer, poultry raiser, asparagus grower, and until recently, I was commercially engaged in raising squabs for 16 years."

"As a result of the apparent thoughtlessness of the public safety committee I have disposed of 2500 pigeons at a loss and am disposing of my 2000 hens and chickens as quickly as possible, and am viewing with grave concern the marketable greenstuffs in my fields, which I cannot sell at a profit."

"Flour was high and is high in price, but we do not have to use it if we don't care to; we could buy meal and other bread-making preparations at a reasonable price."

"This condition was disturbed by the Public Safety Committee through abundant newspaper articles advocating the use of corn meal and Graham flour and all that sort of thing in celebration of a 'wheatless' week."

"The result is that, in anticipation of a demand for these materials created by the Public Safety Committee's advocacy, the dealers and retailers have increased the prices of corn and other material so that instead of one article of abnormal cost, such as wheat flour, all the other similar products have been increased to the same or about the same level."

SUMMER SCHOOLS CLOSE

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The Arlington summer schools close today, after a successful five-week session. One hundred and thirty-two boys and girls were enrolled, and the average attendance has been 110.

EDUCATION DIRECTOR CHOSEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Charles Allen Prosser of William Hood Dunwoody Institute of Minneapolis, was on Monday appointed director of vocational education. He serves with the board which administers the new law.

SALOONS STOP LIQUOR SALES

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Forty-four saloons here have discontinued the sale of everything except tobacco and soft drinks because they are within half a mile of a military camp.

Why We Remove the Bitter "Heart"

THE insignificant little "heart" or bud between the two halves of a peanut kernel has a taste that is distinctly bitter. If used in peanut butter, the bitter taste is quickly detected.

The careful removal of these bitter hearts is just one of the details that make Beech-Nut Peanut Butter different from any other kind.

The different flavor comes from precise blending of two kinds of peanuts—Spanish and Virginia.

From precise roasting; from precise, uniform seasoning. From precise cleaning of the nuts to eliminate grit. There's no grit in Beech-Nut.

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JUDGE LINDSEY ON PRISON WORK

Former Denver Justice Says
Great Problem of Lasting Re-
form Is to Know How to Suc-
cessfully Use Diviner Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Former Judge Ben B. Lindsey has given a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his views on prison reform as practiced by various experts during Mr. Lindsey's 18 years as a judge on the bench. Judge Lindsey gives his views as follows:

"After nearly 18 years on the bench dealing with so-called criminals, including all kinds of people, men, women and children, I have marveled most at the world's ignorance of other forces than violence. Or is it its refusal to use them, or to know how to apply them? The days of the forces of violence have not passed, of course. The world war tells us that. But even just before this war von Bethmann-Hollweg wrote: 'The Germans have perhaps too innocent a belief in force and too little appreciation of the finer methods. They do not yet know that force was never yet able to maintain what force has won!'"

"And when I was in Germany a little over a year ago there was more than one German professor who admitted as much. Fundamentally then the plea of modern so-called prison reformers is for the application of what might be called the finer or diviner forces in handling men. But this is easier said than done."

"When we want men to handle machines of brass and iron or to paint the canvas, or evoke melody from the harp, we call for the skilled. We look for artists there. But who ever asked for the human artist? We are beginning to—yes. But how long delayed—how long the struggle. We ought to have schools, or courses in schools, for the training of men to understand and handle men, to get the best out of them, instead of the worst. There is the Gollike and the beastlike in every man. I saw it in war-cursed Europe just as I saw it in the prisons. The lessons, in human experiences, are the same everywhere. There are two forces in the world, violence and love. They produce their kind."

"The great problem is to know how to successfully use the diviner forces that bring out the good and overcome the evil in men. To know how to fight evil more and men less. I doubt if there are any good people. And by the same token if there are any bad people. There are people. They reflect the sources, the currents, or whatever it may be, of what we call good and evil. Crime is a relative term. Only God can judge wisely and justly."

"There are two kinds of restraint in the world. One is the restraint that is self-imposed, that comes through the human heart, from within, in response to light and truth. It strengthens men to stand up in the face of temptations and do right because it is right, because they want to. The other is the artificial restraint. It comes through chains and stripes and iron bars from without, where violence rules and men do right because they have to. In our imperfections it is necessary in some form to apply the artificial restraints, but not with those methods of violence which the State used in the past. Some think there should be exceptions, but the great rule is to help and not hurt, uplift not degrade, love not hate."

"Now the changes in our prison system in the last decade especially have proved that a sane and sensible method based on the right side of these fundamental ideas—not only works, but it is a far better remedy than the old methods, not only to safeguard and protect society from the ravages of the weak but also to redeem the unfortunates themselves. "One morning in court over 15 years ago I was disgusted with the brutal attitude of an officer in bringing in some prisoners—one was a young man heavily shackled. This thought came to me: There are other chains than iron chains. It is easy to put on the one, as it was to that officer. It isn't so easy to put on the other, that he perhaps knows nothing of, and would ridicule it if he did. And so I found it. And the joy of the discovery."

"That youth had been a fugitive from justice, shot at, captured with difficulty. After some hours of patience and understanding, to the sternness of the officers, I had sent him alone to the prison from which he had fled in terror. And it was with the unseen chains. Then I built up a system of sending young men and boys to prison alone. I did this with such aid as I could give them."

"I spent some time with them, explained a few eternal truths, drew forth the spirit of loyalty and desire for the right in their everlasting souls. Over 700 boys and men since that day have taken their papers and their tickets, or the money to buy them, and alone and unattended they have gone to those very jails and prisons, places of artificial restraint, and not one prisoner have we ever lost in the process. In the same time from other courts operating under the old forces officers have lost over 50 prisoners in escapes that they never got back."

"Only six out of my 700 ever ran away. Four of the six came back in 24 hours and apologized for running away. Trusted again they carried themselves alone to prison. The other two were arrested in another state for crimes there. They couldn't come back to apologize, but when released that was the first thing they did. So we have demonstrated that

"the thing works." I could write a book on the wonderful experiences with that 700.

"These boys and men were strong enough to last 'over night.' What they needed was to be equipped with moral and industrial efficiency so that they could last a lifetime. That is what the modern trust and honor system or self-governing plan is trying to do. Of course it is not perfect—some times it seems to fail. But generally it is all that's back of it that failed. We often deal with distorted images. They can't be straightened out in a day. It takes time and patience and a wise use of the diviner forces."

"There is an intolerant conventionalism that never thinks of the failure of jails. But oh, how sensitive it is to criticize a seeming failure of a new system, or old truth newly applied. Love without justice may be



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
from photograph by Underwood & Underwood

Judge "Ben" B. Lindsey
Former Denver Justice who discusses
problems of prison reform

sentiment and weakness, but there is no justice without love. And that is what we are trying to put into the law. It hasn't been done without a struggle. There is much yet to do. "Courts do not try people. They find out what they did. Then the limit of their function is to impose the vengeance of the State. I tried to change this in our own jurisdiction. But when I did I was actually investigated by grand juries. Suits were threatened, legislative inquiries were undertaken. But when these were all finished no indictment, as was intended, could be drawn, for it was shown we had saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the people, and what is more important, thousands of good citizens, and established for the first time in our State the systematic and successful use of something else besides violence. Whereas it was shown before that perjury was common among young people, now not one youth in a thousand got away with a lie on his soul. "Where over 75 out of every hundred boys brought to jail returned to jail within five years, generally a worse marauder and society a worse victim, under the old system of violence, now over 90 out of a hundred turn out well."

"And it was even so in a very large measure with my friend Thomas Tymon, the warden of Colorado's penitentiary. He began nearly 10 years ago to use the same methods with men. His work in the road camps is a classic of what can be done with men without the old forces of violence. He came in to tell me once that in a road camp of convicts where not even a firearm was permitted, they had to get a gun. Almost alarmed, I asked him why. 'Well,' he said, 'the natives along the road got to get a gun to keep them off.'"

"I think there should be expert examiners or 'understanders' of so-called criminals in every court. No man, woman or child should be sent to a place of artificial restraint unless his mental and physical status may be fully understood by the warden. What we call the feeble minded, the perverted, need special treatment. But we must have better means of separating them, of understanding them."

"I heartily approved the work of my friend Thomas Mott Osborne but I predicted just the troubles he had. Still it was a great work and its influence will be lasting. If it had faults, as it was claimed, that was nothing against its fundamental soundness."

"I have the written statement of a Governor of a great State and the warden of the penitentiary there that 75 out of every hundred men in the State prison had been in jail before. Yet a thing like that starts up no excitement over the jail being a failure."

"Some unfortunate things have happened in some of the prisons where some form of the trust and honor or self-governing system existed, but an investigation has not disproved the fundamental basis of this work. And generally the trouble was not due to the new spirit and work. But for every one such complaint I can furnish 10 under the old system. There is a type of mind that demands perfection of a thing if it is new. And if not that is the test of its failure."

"But no power on earth can stop the progress of the world in its better understanding of men and the forces by which men are most successfully ruled. Nowhere is it showing up better than in the prisons. The lesson will hold good as to dealing with people everywhere. The warring nations themselves as they see how the brutalities of violence in war bring out the bestiality in men will, in these lessons from prison reform find something to follow when the forces of violence against violence will have spent their strength and the still small voice that yet survives brings back to earth the higher force of love."

GROVE PLAY HAS CHINESE THEME

Bohemian Club Produces "The
Land of Happiness" on Hill-
side Stage Among California
Redwoods—Singers Take Part

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—At the annual encampment of the Bohemian Club on the Russian River, there was presented the fifteenth grove play. The production was called "The Land of Happiness." The book was written by Charles Templeton Crocker and the music was composed by Joseph D. Redding, who conducted the orchestra of 75 pieces. There were not only solo and choral numbers, but practically the entire action was accompanied by music. As usual, the writing, producing and acting of the play was wholly in the hands of the members of the club.

For 35 years the members of the club, which is devoted fundamentally to literature, music, art and the drama, have gone for an annual outing in the California redwoods, where the Bohemian talents have found expression in unique forms of entertainment; but the grove play proper dates from 1902, when for the first time the book was the work of one member and the music the work of another. Always the effort has been serious and ambitious. In fact, the traditions of Bohemia's hillside stage are such that nothing trivial could come to production there. With a lower stage set with redwoods 275 feet in height and a back stage consisting of a steep hillside rising nearly 500 feet, the place itself condemns the frivolous. What might almost be called a Bohemian school of acting has developed under the direction, mainly, of Frank L. Mathieu and Porter Garrett, although many others have exerted an influence. Edward J. Duffey, the stage electrician, has devoted years to the working out of a system of illumination which enables the grove author to lay his plot in full daylight, moonlight or twilight at will. At the end of the play there is always an illumination of half a mile of the forested hillside from pits beneath the trees.

"The Land of Happiness" is laid in ancient China in the days when Hu, the fox-god of unhappiness, ruled over mankind. Banished from the upper world and condemned to spend 100 years imprisoned in one of his shrines upon earth, Hu awaits the day when, a doubter having appeared, he shall be given one day of liberty in the form of a man. The doubter comes in the person of Shi-un-nin, a youth returned from foreign travels and scoffing the false beliefs of his ancestors. Tin-Loi, an ancient scholar, warns Shi-un-nin and his companions from the sacred grove of the fox-god in vain. The youth remains to make love to Fei-Yen-Fah, daughter of the viceroy, Wang Loo, who comes to pay her vows. He tells the maiden of the Land of Happiness, ruled by the fairy goddess, Hsi Wang Mu, who guards the sacred peach tree of immortality. Once the goddess sent a branch from this tree to the Emperor, and the dove messenger dropped a twig while flying over this grove. It fell in the shadow of the shrine of

Hu and has never grown. Shi-un-nin and Fei-Yen-Fah pray to Shi Wang Mu to cause the tree to bear fruit, that they may eat of it and live forever in the land of happiness. But Shi-un-nin mocks, whereupon a storm arises, and at the height of it Hu, the fox-god, issues from the shrine.

The second act shows the Viceroy Wang Loo and his court at a splendid banquet in his gardens. Shi-un-nin tells them of the fortunate lands of his travels which have no fox. The dignitaries are horrified at such sacrilege. As Wang Loo is about to bestow his daughter, Fei-Yen-Fah, on Shi-un-nin a splendid procession winds down the hillside. An envoy from the emperor emerges from a litter of state and demands the hand of Fei-Yen-Fah. Shi-un-nin's violent protests are overruled. There is no resisting the royal edict. The supposed envoy seizes Fei-Yen-Fah and kisses her. She falls lifeless and he is suddenly revealed as none other than Hu, the fox. He flees, and his horrible laugh floats back from the distant forest depths.

In the third act Tin-Loi, the old scholar, meeting Shi-un-nin before the shrine to which Hu has returned, explains that it was the youth's doubting that liberated the evil god. Shi-un-nin in rage sets fire to the shrine, which falls to the ground an empty ruin. The sun falls upon the spray dropped by the dove and it springs forth a glorious peach tree in full bloom. From the blossoms emerges the spirit of Fei-Yen-Fah. Shi-un-nin presses to his lips fruit from the tree and Fei-Yen-Fah leads him upward to where the goddess Hsi Wang Mu and a company of angels wait to welcome them to the Land of Happiness. The light radiating from the goddess grows until it envelops the world.

The part of Shi-un-nin was sung by George Hamlin, tenor, who achieved a high artistic success in the role. Richard M. Hotelling enacted the part of Hu according to the traditions of the Oriental stage, of which he has made an extensive study in China. Charles K. Field gave a pleasing interpretation of the ancient scholar Tin-Loi. Fei-Yen-Fah was played by Kenneth Cook, a talented boy, and Wang Loo by Henry A. Melvin. The costumes and stage settings were designed by Hsi Wang Mu and the properties by H. P. Charlton, Harry S. Fonda and Warren Sawyer. The dances of the lilies and the poppies were directed by P. J. Prinz.

The composer, Mr. Redding, who is a lawyer, wrote the book of a previous grove play, as well as the book of the grand opera "Natoma." He had many minor musical compositions to his credit, but this was his first sustained effort.

POLISH POLITICAL CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
PARIS, France.—The National Polish Committee is organizing an important political congress which is to take place in Moscow. It aims at bringing about a basis of agreement between all the Polish parties and political groups on the program of the reintegration of all the Polish territories with access to the sea and complete independence of a united Poland. No particular group is specially invited, but all who hold "reintegration and independence" as their aim and purpose are asked to take part in the congress. The military congress which was recently held in Petrograd served as a preliminary step to the new political activity of the Polish nation. The congress called in Moscow hopes to inaugurate a unanimous Polish national policy.

PACIFIST SEEKS GOVERNORSHIP

John M. Becker, La Follette
Lieutenant, to Run for High
Office in Wisconsin—Expects
Senator to Be President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Judge John M. Becker of Monroe, pacifist Democrat, of German extraction, has announced that he will be a candidate for Governor on the La Follette Republican ticket. He says he "does not approve of the United States going into war without the solicitation of Great Britain," and that the issue of the next campaign will be Americanism versus British dictation.

Just how the forces are lining up in this State is clearly indicated by the words of Judge Becker. His announcement is provisional and his candidacy depends on the way it may affect the chances of Senator La Follette for election to the presidency. "For the nation's good I want him to be the next President," said Judge Becker.

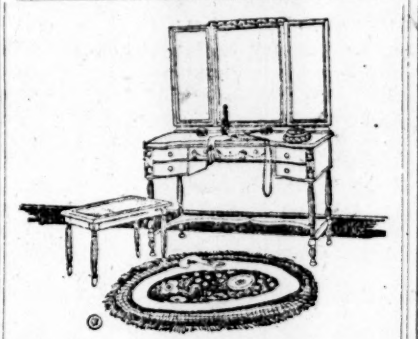
This is directly in line with information that comes here from reliable sources. Everywhere in German-American circles in this State the name of Senator La Follette is being mentioned for the presidency. The movement bears evidence that it is not spontaneous but is part of a carefully prepared plan, the word being passed along that La Follette is the German-American candidate.

Judge Becker came into newspaper prominence in April, when he engineered the holding of a referendum on the war during the Monroe city election.

Pro-Germans and pacifists joined the campaign on his side. He had written the questions himself and had worded them in such a way as to strongly prejudice the voter against the war. The anti-war resolution carried decisively. Judge Becker and others telegraphed Senator La Follette and Congressman Nelson on their attitude, telling them that they had prevented 70 per cent of the State's peaceful citizens being "turned over to Johnny Bull, with body, boots and soul thrown in."

WORKERS MEET AT WOOLWICH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
LONDON, England.—The meeting of war workers addressed by Dr. Addison recently at Woolwich did not give the Minister of Munitions a very favorable reception and his speech was a good deal interrupted. He told the



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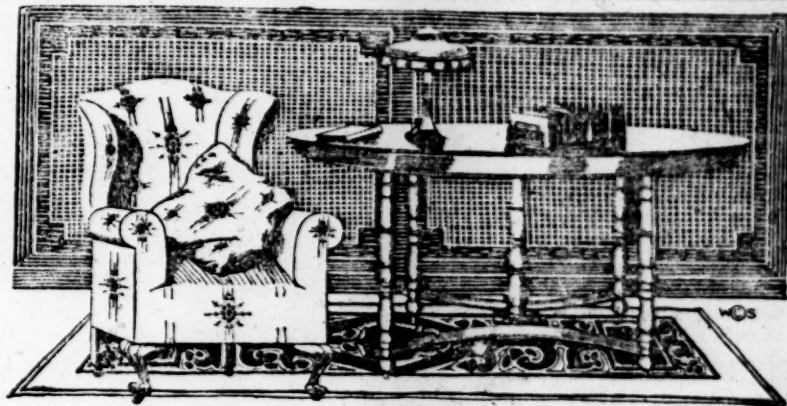
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Leaders in agriculture in Nebraska are successfully appealing to the bankers of the State to finance the farmers, and thus to aid in reducing the cost of living. The farmers' chief complaint is that they have no part in fixing the price of what they produce, and yet must pay what merchants demand for goods.

The argue that by proper financial backing the farmers can reduce the price of wool, beef, mutton, pork, leather, butter and milk. The land is not cultivated to its full capacity, it is declared, by reason of the inability of many farmers, particularly renters, to secure money at fair interest rates. By means of money borrowed at a low rate on cows, ewes and sows, the production can be greatly stimulated, and it is held that no chance of loss exists where the work is done by men who know the farming business.

Stock-breeding, it is said, would produce out of grass on lands now idle what, under the present system, is largely produced out of grain. Money lent at a reasonable rate for a sufficient length of time to permit maturity of stock, would supply the market, it is argued, and would relieve the strain on grain production.

In a number of sections of the State this sort of cooperation with the money interests is being worked out, and efforts are being made by members of the State Council of Defense charged with conservation matters to secure general cooperation.



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While the port of Boston was closed recently for four nights from sunset to sundown, the Eastern Steamship Corporation made a complaint to Washington. It became known today that the Charlestown Navy Yard. From the office of the Secretary of the Navy word came back that the commandant

LIQUOR PEDDLER HELD
John Q. Hawes of Salem was held \$500 bonds for a hearing tomorrow, when arraigned today before United States Commissioner William A. Hayes, on a charge of bringing liquor to the artillery camp at Boxford.

Col. Peter E. Raub, cavalry, detached officers' list; Col. Charles C. Allou, infantry, unassigned; Col. George B. Duncan, twenty-sixth infantry; Col. Julius C. Penn, forty-ninth infantry; Col. Edward M. Lewis, forty-fifth infantry; Col. Richmond P. Davis, first artillery corps; Col. Ernest

emonstration at the very moment of placing our feet upon your hospitable shores fills our hearts with gratitude and inspires every member of this commission with the conviction that the objects of our visit to America are already guaranteed."

A banquet was tendered the mission last night by resident Japanese.

PHANTASY BLANCH
STEAMERS FROM ROWES WHARF

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

SHAKESPEARE'S CHARACTER AS PLAYS SHOW IT

Dr. Beeching, Dean of Norwich, in British Academy Address Defends Dramatist's Morals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The delivery of an address annually upon Shakespeare has become a tradition with the British Academy, and this year's address, the seventh in succession, was given by Dr. Beeching, the dean of Norwich. For his subject the dean took the character of Shakespeare, drawing attention to a tendency in modern criticism of the dramatist to account for his achievements as the product solely of artistic sensibility into which his personality does not enter, and even to speak of his character with contempt, thus emphasizing Emerson's paradox that the poet's life was in no sort of keeping with his thoughts. This makes it necessary to review once more the evidence to be found in Shakespeare's biographical record and the opinion of his contemporaries, and to consider how far the character of a dramatist is a necessary element in his constructive imagination and the sort of character his dramas imply.

Having referred to the "clear cut" between the man and the poet made by Jusseland and to MacCallan's view, Dr. Beeching, in dealing with Shakespeare's biographical record, pointed out that had he been susceptible to outside conduct and less determined to take his own line he would have been inevitably led into squabbles and brawls at taverns through his collaboration with Marlowe.

Webster, the dramatist, bears testimony to Shakespeare's industry, and the acknowledged facts of his life exhibit the great poet as a man who by industry and self-control, less than genius, reached the top of his profession, and was respected by his fellow-townsmen, as a friend and neighbor. Dr. Beeching mentioned the publication of the poem "Venus and Adonis" as an incident in favor of the theory that Shakespeare's life was a disolute one, only to rebut it by showing that notwithstanding the popularity it achieved, its production was an action which he deliberately refused to repeat. He was not clay for any potter, nor was he a reed shaken by the wind. The few incidents in his life that have been recovered show Shakespeare to have been a man of kindness and generosity of heart which made an impression upon such competent judges as Ben Jonson and John Davies of Hereford that he was a man of honor and a gentleman. Not only did both Spenser and Ben Jonson apply to him the epithet "gentle," which meant a man of generous and honorable disposition, but other contemporaries supplied their panegyrics and Chettle distinguished him from the common run of actors as a "generous" man.

Turning to the evidence to be adduced from Shakespeare's plays as to the character of their author, Dr. Beeching admitted that this evidence is more difficult to assess. Dealing with the question whether a dramatist need enter into the characters of his drama, he maintained that the hypothesis, based upon the numerous types of character represented in the plays, that Shakespeare was merely an exceptionally sensitive medium reproducing the pageant of life in all its verisimilitude with no interest except in the variety of human character, would be demonstrably untrue if applied to the similar case of Tolstoy. The dramatist has to construct his plays in accordance with nature and to exhibit his characters in dialogue. The hypothesis referred to does not account for Shakespeare's callizing power. Whence was this power derived? From his insight into and comprehension of men's motives through his width of sympathy and from his ability to see in others what he knew of himself. Could a vulgar-minded man have drawn consistently throughout a play a noble character like Othello, for Othello's nobility was Shakespeare's creation. Outward impressions must be visualized from our own experiences, for no one can appreciate high motives in another of which he has no experience in himself, much less represent a character speaking and acting from such motives throughout a play. Nor does the hypothesis account for the changes in tone between plays of different periods and between the two groups of plays, the comedies and tragedies.

It has been stated that Shakespeare shows as much sympathy with his vicious as with his virtuous characters and lets morality take care of itself, and that he follows no other rule in his plays than to please the crowd. Dr. Johnson thought that he was more ready to please than instruct; but the virtuous characters of his plays express disapproval of evil. It has also been said that he takes up no attitude toward Shylock, but through Shakespeare humanized the stage Jew he was not blind to the vindictiveness which persecution had created, and the trial scene shows his attitude to have been one of stern judgment. An examination of the plays shows that Shakespeare's tolerance arose, not from an indulgent temper, but from his unique power of analyzing action and passion into their motives, so that he shows, not only what is said or done, good or evil, but also the thoughts and feelings prompting them, especially the circumstances that tempt and the secret aspiration and regret that accompany transgression; so, we pity while we judge.

It is not correct to assert that Shakespeare only wished to please the crowd. Such an assertion, continued Dr. Beeching, is refuted by the fact that the dramatist wrote no examples of certain types of play very popular in his day, such as those containing attacks on Puritans. He has no Puritans among his characters. He occasionally does violence to the sympathies of his audience, and he made changes in well-known plots, presumably in the interest of his own ideals. The coarse jests in his plays were part of the manners of the day, which are repugnant to us now, but his coarseness was superficial and did not affect his moral perception. His bias was on the side of the angels, and his interest in a high ideal of character can be gathered even from the comedies, the earliest and latest of which are strikingly ethical in their main interest. The temptations of his characters are those of ordinary men. His choice of type of hero was deliberate; his heroes are not inhuman extremes and they tell us much of the dramatist's character. The general nature of his moral ideal can be gathered from the supreme value which Shakespeare attaches to law and order in the state and to the right balance of passion and judgment in the household and the individual. "Reverence" was to him, "the angel of the world."

"ROUND THE MAP" ON LONDON STAGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Round the Map," presented by Oswald Stoll by arrangement with George Grossmith and Edward Laurillard at the Alhambra Theatre, London, on July 19, 1917.

LONDON, England.—Described as a "musical" globe-trot, the new revue presented at the Alhambra on July 19, justifies its title and sub-title with untiring energy and lavish effects. As a matter of fact, the piece itself has done a little globe trotting on its own account, if a journey across "the pond" may be so called, but like the tourists in the story—for this revue has a story—it has changed its guise with its geographical position.

"Round the Map" first saw light in New York, being originally the product of C. M. S. McEllan's fertile imagination. But the book has been revised by Cosmo Gordon Lennox, and thus, with many alterations and additions the production was on its merits the other night as a brand new show. "Gorgeous" is the most fitting term to apply to the orle of costumes and effects. But one can leave the superlatives to the press agent and proceed to matters of more intrinsic value. Still, one is inclined to ask whether all this prodigality of mise-en-scène is necessary, particularly at these times. Is not much of the fun and frolic of the principals dwarfed rather than helped thereby? Besides, this special bid for the approval of sight to the semicircular of all other senses shows a want of harmony both in aim and construction. This is why so many reviews seem too heavy, like an otherwise witty and agreeable lady overpowered by a preposterously "smart hat."

NEW YORK SEES "FRIEND MARTHA"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"Friend Martha," comedy in four acts by Edward Peple, presented at the Booth Theatre, New York City, by Edgar MacGregor, evening of Aug. 7. The cast: Godfrey Mayhew.....Edmund Brees Sarah Mayhew.....Lizzie Hudson Collier Martha Mayhew.....Oza Waldrop Aaron Quane.....Sydney Greenstreet Arabella Neekins.....Florence Edney Ruth Grellet.....Helen Lowell Colleen Shirley.....Charles A. Stevenson Harry Shirley.....H. Leigh Denry Judge Garnett.....Wallace Erskine Job Fox.....John L. Shine Jonathan.....Arthur Hyman

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Friend Martha was a lily of the valley set rigidly among thorns. That is, the thorns expected her to be rigid, but she really trembled with the joy of living, and the first inn along the road, and all ways during a crashing thunderstorm. The problem before the dramatist, in such a case is to overcome the opposition of the fathers on both sides, retaining the greatest possible suspense, which isn't much, at best, for from the start the audience knows that the bird and the gentleman who released her will win over all obstacles.

Now it has been proved time and again on the stage that you can't keep a bird caged forever. One day somebody will open the door and out will fly the prisoner, wings a bit wobbly at first, but usually alighting safely in the first inn along the road, and all ways during a crashing thunderstorm. The problem before the dramatist, in such a case is to overcome the opposition of the fathers on both sides, retaining the greatest possible suspense, which isn't much, at best, for from the start the audience knows that the bird and the gentleman who released her will win over all obstacles.

Most of the obstacles in Martha's way were Quaker scruples, and obviously the hard-hearted father becomes a thousand times more adamant when he becomes a Quaker. Especially is this true when the elder wants the girl, in order that he may curb her rebellious spirit and save her "for the kingdom." Dress this sort of a play with artistic appreciation of historic detail (the piece goes back to the '30s), people it with players who know how to cover the deficiencies of their parts, play the note of romance loud enough and long enough, and you have an entertainment of sizable appeal and distinct charm.

Seemingly the chief faults of the present example of making the heroine safe in freedom, are a lack of dramatic force and the preponderance of caricature, where character would have contributed so much more to the first defect. There may have been Quaker ladies, back in the '30s, who pursued the elder as Ruth and Arabella yearned for the delectable Mr. Greenstreet, but it is much more likely that such characters never existed at all. Comedy relief is a rock upon which many a playwright founders. Much more likeable is the comedy Miss Waldrop infuses into the part of Friend Martha. But it is her very womanhood, her girlishness which rob the piece of much of its dramatic force. For there it means that Martha just stands up and roars—or is supposed to. At such times Miss Waldrop is as effective as a cream puff hurled at a German trench. She simply can't scold and rant and pound the table. There is too much humor in her, and it is bound to bubble out. The climactic scenes therefore lose force; but they are not any too thrilling of themselves.

There is force enough in Mr. Brees. He puts a deal of quake into the Quaker father. Mr. Greenstreet's quality abets Mr. Peple's caricature of the elder. Miss Collier plays with feeling one of those mothers who are extremely meek until a revolution against husband control is necessary. In the last act, to soften the father's heart so that the girl may, after all, start living happily ever after with the man. It was time Harry got her, anyway. He had impersonated a picture of a Puritan, leaped down from behind it on the elder's neck just as the elder was approaching the bird with rough affection, crawled under a bed when his own ranting father was searching the inn for him, and delivered himself of lengthy and lengths of bombastic, stilted lines, such as no lover could think of without mortifying a novel.

Mr. Peple has great courage. He ignores the fact that the soliloquy and the aside are not supposed to be particularly useful these days. And yet even with its several shortcomings, "Friend Martha" is a pleasing play, and its settings do Mr. MacGregor much credit.

"ROUND THE MAP" ON LONDON STAGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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LONDON, England.—Described as a "musical" globe-trot, the new revue presented at the Alhambra on July 19, justifies its title and sub-title with untiring energy and lavish effects. As a matter of fact, the piece itself has done a little globe trotting on its own account, if a journey across "the pond" may be so called, but like the tourists in the story—for this revue has a story—it has changed its guise with its geographical position.

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But let it not be thought that this lack of harmony extended to the actual scenes and dresses themselves. If the London revue stage may be specially proud of anything it is the creations of canvas as well as chameuse, of Mr. Comelli. With all his virtuosity, he never strikes a wrong note. "Round the Map" gives him every chance. Paris, Petrograd, Japan, Hong Kong and San Francisco help all visited in turns by the feeble heroine and the pursuing hero, have inspired the master-designer to his highest powers. Add to this fact, that the story has, more or less, to do with the rivalry of two dressmaking firms and the hero is to be captivated by the best dressed girl, and it is easily seen how Comelli is in clover, and that some slight excuse is furnished for the somewhat untimely display of dress. One fine day the inducement to indulge in this kind of thing will be removed by some benefactor inventing a new milieu for revues and musical comedies, besides smart hotels and supper clubs, and deal with ordinary people in place of champagne kings and diamond hags.

In enlarging somewhat on the setting of the new piece, the reviewer is merely dealing first with what looms largest. There is some food, after all, among the golden dishes, and a tangible plot makes "Round the Map" unusually interesting for a revue, while Herman Finck's music is a sheer delight.

It is quite a pretty story and has elements of novelty, and some charming musical numbers go in the telling of it. Foremost in favor was "Some Girl has Got to Darn His Socks," which bids fair to rival in fame "If You Were the Only Girl in the World," but being much more original in sentiment. Both had the advantage of being introduced to the London public by Miss Violet Lorraine, who as "Tootie," has, in the new piece, full scope for her gifts of comedy, per range of expression and her particularly sympathetic voice.

The conscientious objector is made the butt of an amusing song, sung by Alfred Lester in his usual doleful manner, which was the "solo-ho" of the evening. "Here Comes Tootsie" and "The Right Girl Comes Along" may be picked out from other successes of the first night. The cast includes, besides those already named, Madeline Seymour, Ethel Baird, Eileen Moyneux, Stanley Logan (an excellent hero) and Jack Buchanan (an exceedingly clever step-dancer from the U. S. A.).

"PAMELA" PRODUCED AT LOS ANGELES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

"Pamela," a play in four acts, by Chester B. Fernald. First production July 28, 1917, by the Los Angeles Civic Theatre, Los Angeles, Cal. The cast: Peter Dodder.....Edward See Janet.....Sue MacManamy Alan Greame.....Norman Trevor A. Kanaka Forer.....Charles Buck Pamela, nee Belthorne.....Eleanor Painter Ume.....Mina Tadahuma Haranohi.....George Kuwa Second Maid.....Pauline Palmer Fah-Ni.....Elmer Ballard John Dodder.....DeWitt C. Jennings Nurse Tracy.....Nella Jeffries Doctor Joyce.....Robert Lawlor

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—"Pamela" is a veritable dream play, written by a poet, staged by an artist, and acted by an ideal cast, but is to be feared that "Pamela" will not achieve a great amount of success. It is too fanciful and improbable, the situations are unlikely, and the principal characters decidedly belong to dreamland.

Pamela, a beautiful unsophisticated heiress, runs away immediately after her wedding to the unwelcome husband her austere aunt has compelled her to marry on the steamer to Honolulu. She meets Allen Greame, who believes her to be a widow, and allows himself to fall in love with her. A telegram from her husband to his brother in Honolulu discloses the truth of her identity, and in sheer self-defense, Pamela leaves for Japan, having heard Greame declare his intention of going to Tusbyoma. Here with the prodigality of ignorance and

unlimited wealth she secures a hotel exclusively for herself and the coming Greame.

He discovers the trap laid for him, and departs, having unfortunately expressed his hopeless love for Pamela, who refuses to see the wisdom of such leave taking. She journeys to Hong-kong, where again she surrounds herself with luxury, and where her husband's brother, sent to discover her, succumbs to her attractions. Her husband arrives in time to learn that she really loves Greame, who is leaving on Arctic expedition. After three years, Greame returns, and seeks refuge in a sanitarium in the mountains of Alberta, where Pamela finds him. This time she is truly a widow Greame finds a reason for once more taking an interest in life.

The third act is by far the best; the others are at times tedious. In the last act mention might be made of the excellent work of Nella Jeffries, also of the effective support of Mina Tadahuma and George Kuwa, whose simple "pidgeon" English phrases added the touch of humorous pathos without which no play of this sort can ever be complete. Eleanor Painter and Norman Trevor are beyond question artists of the best type.

NEW YORK THEATER NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Comedy, drama, farce and musical comedy flock upon the stage this week. Six new pieces are offered, making the new season's total for its first fortnight nine. On Monday night at the Lyceum the new Victor Mapes comedy, "The Lassoo," depicted the efforts of a newly-wedded pair to maintain a social position on the uncertain income of a novelist, who is tempted into a theatrical venture. Mr. Mapes was coauthor of "The Boomerang." Shelley Hull and Phoebe Foster play the newly-weds. The Shuberts presented "The Inner Man," postponed from last week, at the Lyric.

Tonight Jane Cowl and Jane Murfin submit their second play, at the Harris. "Daybreak" is one of those plays whose plots the press agent refuses to divulge in advance. The cast includes Blanche Yurka and William B. Mack, and the production is made by the Selwyns. "Here Comes the Bride," by Max Martin and Roy Atwell, is shown by Klaw & Erlanger at the Cohan tonight, with Otto Kruger, George Parsons and Maude Eburne in the cast. Potash and Perlmutter, in the persons of Barney Bernard and Alexander Carr, come back to the stage Wednesday night, this time in "Business Before Pleasure" in which Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman have elevated the popular comedians to the dignity of film magnates. The first musical piece of the season will be "Maytime," which the Shuberts will put on at the Shubert Thursday night. This is by Rida Johnson Young and Sigmund Romberg, the players' names including Charles Purcell and Peggy Wood. The scenic artist has painted Washington Square in 1840, a New York dance hall in 1855 and the square in 1880 and 1917.

A salacious title will draw a certain number of people into the playhouse, and it is not important whether the sort finds, after it gets there, that the name has been used largely as bait, or that the play which it advertises is tediously attentive to tradition and absolutely servile to coincidence. May Tully in "Mary's Ankle" has written a rushabout farce which is harmless enough most of the way, despite its title; but farce never suffers when it is blessed with something like plausibility, and the story of the three hungry young fellows who sought funds by issuing invitations to a fictitious wedding would have perished several times if coincidence, invoked from the ends of the earth, had not revived it. The basic idea of the play has strength, but the structure built upon it is of standard vaudeville make, and it is put together like those portable houses that grow in your garden over night. And yet there is a deal of amusement here, and fortunately less of the running around in circles than usually characterizes the farce that tires audience as well as players. Irene Fenwick is always a pleasing actress.

The part of the tag lady who just happens to have the same name and address as the fictitious bride gives her little chance for development. She is another of the players waiting patiently for a part worthy of them. Zeldia Sears plays well the hypocritical landlady, Walter Jones does as well as possible with a middle-aged uncle, and the three hungry heroes are done with dash untiring by Bert Lytell, Leo Donnelly and T. W. Gibson. Mae Melville, Adelaide Prince and Barnett Parker complete a competent cast. A. H. Woods evidently continues to believe firmly in farce of this sort. The playgoing public in general would support him more generally if it were not that he were attracted less by salacious titles and situations than by farce which dares to be funny without being a three-act expansion of a one-act idea. And, it must be admitted, it is much easier to write that sentence than to write a play answering its requirements.

The two new Shubert theaters in this city have been taken by George Broadhurst and Arthur Hopkins. The former's house, the Broadhurst, on Forty-fourth adjoining the Shubert, will open with William Faversham in "The Old Country," by Dion Clithorpe. Mr. Hopkins has named his house next to the Booth on Forty-fifth, the Plymouth. The Shuberts will open the Thirty-Ninth Street Theatre on Labor Day with the Australian actor, Allen Doone, in "Lucky O'Shea." Guy Bates Post in "The Masquerader" will open the Shubert in September and

the Longacre will begin its season with "Leave It to Jane." Under the direction of M. Jacques Copeau French plays will be given at the Garrick. On tour the Shuberts will have more than 100 of their own and allied attractions.

Actors and producers have finally signed the mutual, equitable, uniform contract for which the Actors Equity Association has been working for several years. It provides for a two-weeks' notice before discharge or withdrawal from cast; full salaries when employed, thus doing away with half pay at holiday time; a maximum rehearsal time without pay of four weeks for dramatic attractions and six weeks for musical productions; no dismissal of a player arbitrarily, on the ground of not giving satisfaction; limitation of the period during which a manager may hold an actor without providing employment. Disputes will be settled by arbitration.

At Long Branch on Monday night Grace George produced William Hurlbut's comedy, "Mrs. Prudence." Later, but before she opens her repertoire season at the Playhouse in this city, she will bring out "Eve's Daughters," a comedy by Alicia Ramsey, and "Madame Harry Merry," a new comedy by Langdon Mitchell. Her New York season will also include Henri Bernstein's war drama, "L'Elevation." This play is current in Paris now and will soon be produced by Sir George Alexander in London. Miss George will also present "The Meeting of the Ways," a melodrama by Jules Eckert Goodman, and she will revive W. S. Gilbert's "Engaged" and Moliere's "School of Wives." Her company includes Lionel Atwill, H. E. Herbert, Howard Kyle, John Cromwell, Norval Koeckwell, Kathleen Comeys, Noray Lamison, Gwendolyn Piers and Dudley Clements.

Harriet Ford and Fannie Hurst have written "The Good Provider," and Klaw & Erlanger will bring it out early in the fall. In October this firm will produce Sydney Rosenfeld's "Under Pressure." They plan to present a number of spectacular musical comedies. "The Riviera Girl," music by Emmerich Kalman and libretto adapted from the German by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse, will follow the "Follies" at the New Amsterdam next month. Mr. Bolton and Mr. Wodehouse are also adapting Hennequin's and Weber's French farce, "Madame and Her Godson," to a score by Ivan Caryll. Renold Wolf, Channing Pollock and Louis Hirsch are also writing a musical comedy to be put on by Klaw & Erlanger. This firm will be associated, also, with George C. Tyler, Henry Miller, A. H. Woods and Edgar MacGregor in the production of several other pieces.

Margaret Illington will appear with John Drew under the management of John D. Williams, in Piner's revised version of "The Gay Lord Quex." Miss Illington and Mr. Drew have not appeared together since "His House in Order," and Mr. Williams will present them in other pieces later in the season. "The Gay Lord Quex" will open on Oct. 8. Mr. Williams will send "Our Betters" on tour and in November he will bring out "The Copperhead," by August Thomas.

Henrietta Crossman this season will be under the direction of Joseph Riter, playing Mrs. Fiske's part in "Ernestine Susan," on tour as far as the Pacific Coast. Mr. Riter's assistants include George Foster Platt, and his first production will be "Romance and Arabella," a comedy by William Hurlbut, with Laura Hope Crews. Mr. Riter is trying to bring Mary Anderson to America for a series of war benefit performances, and he will donate to the fund for soldiers' training camp activities 10 per cent of all the profits made by his productions during the war.

Alexander Hamilton will be the next historical character to be delineated by George Arliss. He and Mrs. Mary Hamilton have written a drama around Hamilton's early thirties, during the administration of Washington. Other historical characters are used, including Thomas Jefferson, James Munroe and Talleyrand. Rehearsals have already begun and George C. Tyler and Klaw & Erlanger will produce the piece at the Knickerbocker Sept. 17.

B. Iden Payne is now general stage director for Charles Frohman, Inc. Mr. Payne helped Miss Horniman organize the repertory theater in Manchester, England, and he has been in the country since 1913 he came to this country to give repertory at the invitation of the Theater Society of Chicago. His productions in New York have been Sheridan's "Critic," "Justice," "The Case of Lady Camber" and the Barrie playlets, and he has directed student performances at Carnegie Institute of Technology.

ENGLISH THEATERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Theatrical Garden Party is the London stage's Lord Mayor's show. And just as in the latter, one sees most of the famous people in the news of the hour, so in the former are collected together all the great and small of the theater world. It is a pageant of well-known faces, and at the particularly brilliant gathering this year, held in the beautiful gardens of the Royal Chelsea Hospital on Tuesday, July 10, one seemed to see characters from every play one had ever seen. One might say that picture postcards walked and talked, and the lovely portraits from the weeklies addressed one in the flesh and enticed away one's last shilling in the cause of charity. This is one of the rare occasions in which "the profession"

does something for itself, the charity in question being the Actors' Orphanage, which at these times has a great drain on its resources. It was satisfactory, therefore, to know that the receipts were more than £1000 above that of last year.

But all these actresses and actors with their booths, pedlar's trays, flowers and sweets; their big drums, side shows and indefatigable fun—and all in the face of perhaps 10 performances per week at their own theater—are symbolical of what the stage is doing throughout the whole world in the name of sympathy and love. Take away our retailers of amusement and who would be left to fill the coffers of charity? What they have raised for war funds alone in all countries must be something colossal in the way of figures. And yet the fact that theatrical people are the first to be called upon to help in any fund-collecting move, and never fail to respond con amore, is so little appreciated by the general public and certain officials that The Stage has been urged in a recent issue to utter a strong protest in its leader. It takes particular exception to the singling out of the stage by the authorities for special persecution, first by depleting it of men, putting it under the restricted occupations order, and finally by taxing and super-taxing its receipts, and at a time when early closing, daylight saving, lighting restrictions, air raids, railway limitations, and a 50 per cent fare increase, have all combined to reduce profits to vanishing point. "The entertainment tax," says the article in question, "was a cynical return for all the charity-revenue that the stage had brought in for the war, but managers acquiesced in it and contributed at their own expense to its economical collection. The managers have resolved upon one of three courses should matters from their point of view become worse: namely to stop all charity performances; to shut every place of amusement on a given day throughout the country, or to call upon the Entertainment Industry Committee of the National Service to resign en bloc.

At any rate, nothing serious is likely to happen before the autumn, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced the postponement of the increased amusement taxes till October! It is amusing, however, to hear the various bodies that claim to have brought about the concession, the theater managers, the heads of the cinema world, and last, and not least, the important Critics' Circle, all of whom take the credit of having influenced matters by their representations.

And on the top of all this comes what has been described as the greatest charitable enterprise ever undertaken by the theatrical profession, namely, "Navy Week." Now, "Navy Week" was an idea started to show in some tangible form the nation's appreciation of the services and bravery of the British sea forces, and particularly those of the Mercantile Marine, by founding a King George's Sailors' Fund, much after the manner of King Edward's Hospital Fund. The notion "snowballed" along so rapidly that it has grown into a scheme in which practically every theatrical center in the country will assist. London's program for Navy Week, which lasts from July 23 to 28, inclusive, is a remarkable one. On Monday afternoon at the Haymarket, Sydney Grundy's famous comedy, "A Pair of Spectacles," will be revived, with Sir John Hare in the part of Benjamin Goldfinch, which he created in 1890, and with him will be associated Gerald du Maurier, Sydney Valentine, Holman Clark and Alfred Bishop—and another welcomed "original," Miss Kate Rorke.

On Tuesday there will be a grand variety matinee at the Alhambra, organized by Messrs. Stoll, Grossmith and Laurillard, and consisting of the best bits from the popular revues, "Airs and Graces," "Bubbly" and "Round the Map." Wednesday's bill will be filled by a tribute from the film industry in the shape of a picture matinee at the New Gallery Cinema, for which the War Office has "released" some special films exclusively for this occasion. Thursday will be an all-American matinee at the Victoria Palace. On Friday afternoon there is to be a revival of Piner's charming comedy, "Trelawney of the Wells," with a star cast. Of the players who appeared on its production in January, 1898, the following will again be seen in their original parts: Miss Irene Vanbrugh (Rose Trelawney), Miss Pollie Emery (Sarah), Gerald du Maurier (Gad), Sam Sothern (de Penix), and E. M. Robson (Colpoys); while the cast will also include Norman McKinnel, Dennis Eadie, Allan Aynesworth, Dion Boucicault, A. E. George, Miss Genevieve Ward, Hilda Trevelyan, Gertie Millar (her first "straight" part), Gladys Cooper, and May Whitty. Seats for such a show might be sold to the highest bidder. For who would not be present? An operatic performance at Drury Lane on Saturday afternoon, to be arranged by Sir Thomas Beecham (details not yet known), will bring this week of wonders to a close. The organization of the various performances in the provinces in celebration of "Navy Week" relies safely on the mercurial energies of Mr. Seymour Hicks.

Mr. Charles Hawtreay is just now appearing at the Coliseum in a new amusing sketch, entitled "Her Wedding Night," in which a romantic young bride finds herself playing second fiddle to a new motor car. Mr. Hawtreay, who portrays an enthusiastic motorist, whose mind runs on the details of his car instead of the joys of newly married bliss, and who keeps dashing off to "have a look" can well be imagined by playgoers the world over.

"LOMBARDI, LTD.," IN LOS ANGELES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—"Lombardi Ltd.," a comedy in three acts by Fannie and Frederic Hatton, which has just been presented here for the first time anywhere, by Oliver Morosco, goes to show that collaboration is a happy invention of the human mind, since it affords a far more complete vehicle for both sides of the question. Briefly told, the story is of one Tito Lombardi, a fashionable New York dressmaker, of Latin descent, whose talent for pretty names for his artistic gowns is only outdone by his affectionate disposition, which expresses itself swiftly after an outburst of warm temper, even as the chiffon rainbow hues of his latest creation essay to hide the last crystallized drops of an imaginary summer shower.

Tito fervently adores a would-be actress, and lavishly pays the bills for her singing and dancing lessons, and incidentally provides her with a wonderful wardrobe, all without so much as taking a kiss from lips he seems instinctively to know are not those of the woman he really loves. In the course of events she reveals the fact that her only ambition is of a sordid nature, and Tito learns that she is ready to leave for California with a contemptible dude who has already proven his worthlessness.

In the inevitable rebound from the shock received, Tito finds through an amusing episode that the woman he has truly loved all the while is the fragile slip of an assistant, who has worked faithfully and silently loved him for many years. About the same time as his awakening from a foolish infatuation, his fortunes are suddenly reduced by a temperamental reluctance to collect bad debts from his "friends." The advent of a wealthy partner into his business is brought about through the influence of his unsophisticated mannikin, Daisy, and thus the firm of Lombardi, Ltd. comes into existence.

Perhaps the sum and substance of the success of the comedy lies in the fact that humanity best enjoys the portrayal of conditions and circumstances which are either directly or indirectly, familiar. The part of Daisy stands out quite saliently. Her credulity, ingenuousness, and childish desire for the good things of human life, even if she must pay the price necessary to obtain them, as she believes, all make up a fairly accurate expression of popular opinion about the matter. When Tito undertakes to correct her foolish views with a heartiness entirely satisfactory and reassuring, she defends her mistake with the significant excuse: "All the books I've read, and the movies I've seen gave me the idea."

The cast is well selected one, Leo Carillo in the title role leaving nothing to be desired. Jane Dunbar as the woman he loves, is graceful and sweet. Grace Valentine is as clever and simple a Daisy as one would wish. Phillis Manning, as the adored idol with feet of clay, gives quite the necessary touch of indifference and recklessness to a thankless part, while Bertha Mann occasionally rises to dramatic heights in a somewhat melodramatic role.

LOS ANGELES SEES MOROSCO'S "THAT DAY"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

"That Day," a play in three acts by Louis K. Ansperger. First production July 29, 1917, by Oliver Morosco, at the Morosco Theatre, Los Angeles, Cal. The cast: Geraldine Duquesne.....Betty Brice Dr. Eric McKay.....Forrest Stanley Lloyd.....Lillian Elliott Elinor Wyndham.....Bertha Mann Robert Sinclair.....William Raymond Sylvester Carhart.....Joseph Eggerton Mrs. Robert Sinclair.....Edna Elsmere Mrs. Mildred Dunham.....Nancy Fair Seymour Spencer.....Richard Dix Roy McKay.....Warner Baxter

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The play is a problem play of the kind that seems to persist unwelcome. Skillfully worked out and lacking nothing in treatment, it is nevertheless of the type that leaves one just a little bored and impatient.

Elinor Wyndham, who lives entirely in a self-created world of illusion, fails to waken out of it until the very last chapter so to speak, and then she is quite disappointingly hysterical. Her devoted husband, who has even less love for her than she has for him, takes the blow with an unnatural hardness, and a great deal of self-righteousness. In eventually deciding the right course of action for her to pursue, he manifests more of the mere male domination, and desire to rule, than actual consideration for a truly unfortunate woman. One is impressed that the author possesses talent which can be used to much better advantage.

The Morosco cast as usual is entirely satisfactory, and the delineation of the characters faithful. Bertha Mann is undoubtedly gifted, though her best and freest expression has yet to come. Forrest Stanley is natural and easy in his work.

FRENCH THEATERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PARIS, France.—The 14th of July was celebrated at the Comédie Française and the Opéra Comique by special and free performances. The Comédie Française gave the patriotic drama by Henri de Bornier, "La Fille de Roland," which was received with great enthusiasm. Mme. Segond Weber sang the "Marseillaise." The Opéra Comique provided a varied entertainment in the shape of acts from "Les Quatre Journées," "La Fille du Régiment," followed by the Allies' national hymns, the "Marseillaise," sung by Mlle. Marthe Chénal, and the American hymn, sung by Mme. Abby Richardson.

AUSTRIAN PRESS
VIEWS PREMIER'S
REICHSRAT SPEECHDeclaration Against National
Self-Determination Explained
—"To the Outside World"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Berne)—The Neue Freie Presse accompanied its report of the Premier's declaration in the Reichsrat against the rule of national self-determination by a leading article, in which it argued that the official pronouncement was not directed against parliamentary control, but against interference from foreign powers.

"The speech," it wrote, "is addressed to the outside world, not to the home country. . . . The Entente seeks to weaken the resisting power of the countries opposed to it by stirring up strife within their borders. It has repeatedly declared its intention of dividing up Austria into its component parts. In milder moments it thought to content itself with prescribing to us in the treaty of peace how the regulations between the various nationalities of Austria and Hungary are to be regulated. It intends that the future constitution of both states of the monarchy should be worked out at a conference table.

"It is to this that Count Czernin has replied that he has not recognized the view that a permanent peace must be based on national self-determination. He says it is not to Parliament, but to the enemy; the declaration is not directed against the self-determination of peoples, but against its enforcement by foreign powers. It is not the freedom of the peoples of the Austrian state who have shared a common life for centuries that is contested, or even threatened, but it is Austria that is protected against any foreign dictation as to the degree of the development of national independence compatible with unity. The rights of the Emperor are not insisted upon vis-à-vis Parliament, but vis-à-vis President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George; it is not that the sovereign rights of the Crown are defended against deputies, but that our independence is defended against the enemy."

"Free institutions are lacking in Austria in many directions," wrote the Neue Freie Presse in conclusion; "they must be established in order that national energy may build up after the conclusion of peace what the war has destroyed. But the freedom imposed by the enemy as a condition of peace would be slavery. It is curious that such aims and plans should emanate from the home of Herbert Spencer, one of the originators of the doctrine of development in politics. Austria can be free only in an Austrian sense (kann nur österreichisch frei sein), and the right of self-determination must also assume the form that the peculiar characteristics of Austria give it. An honorable peace is the desire of all racial sections in the monarchy. The frankness with which they have proclaimed the fact was in keeping with the policy of Count Czernin."

This was followed two days later by a statement on the subject of national self-determination in the official Wiener Fremdenblatt. "The ambiguity of the phrase 'the right of nations to self-determination' and the varying interpretation of the Entente Powers have placed upon it must be to blame," it began, "for the fact that the statement made by the Premier on the subject has been widely misunderstood. The formula first cropped up in President Wilson's message of Jan. 23, 1917, as a demand for universal democratization; that is, for an internal reform of individual states. The not only sympathetic, but timely and thoroughly justifiable idea of an expansion of racial rights in the political and cultural realm within the bounds of the state organism underlying this is in complete accord with the standpoint of our rulers. In the speech from the throne this reformatory idea was embodied in the form of an actual program.

"The Provisional Government of Russia in its declaration of April 11, 1917, imparted an entirely different, and purely foreign-political meaning to the right of self-determination. Since then the interpretation of the formula has undergone fresh changes in the course of the different declarations made by the Entente powers. In the place of Austria's right to decide freely as to her territorial dimensions, the separate nationalities of Austria-Hungary were to be allowed the right to determine 'themselves to what state they would belong. That would be, in direct contradistinction to the favor idea, a denial of the state.

The plan was obviously set afoot for the purpose of playing off the nationalities of Austria-Hungary one against another, and of shattering the framework of the monarchy. Such a view of the right of self-determination the imperial and royal Government never has and never can recognize."

"It was this interpretation thereof that the Premier had in view when, in agreement with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, he declared in the Reichsrat that the deputy, Daszynski, was mistaken in assuming that the imperial and royal Government had recognized the right of nationalities to determine their own fate as a basis of a permanent peace. Dr. von Seidler's words were, therefore, directed against the presumption that would prompt the Entente to interfere in our internal affairs, but not against the right of our own nationalities, to share in the building up of peace, and of our internal state administration. It is far from the intention of the Government to place obstacles in the way of the legal representatives of the people in the matter of occupying themselves with the peace problems. It is clear that after such heroic achieve-

ments on the part of the Army and the nationalities the Government can contemplate with complete composure the cooperation of its peoples, and the responsibility of Parliament in connection with the building up of peace."

PEACE DEBATE
IN THE REICHSRAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Berne)—As already reported by cable, a stir was created in the Austrian Reichsrat recently when Dr. von Seidler, the new Premier, announced that the right to conclude peace must be left in the hands of the King-Emperor, and that the Austro-Hungarian Government had not recognized the rule of national self-determination as a basis for a permanent peace.

The announcement was made in response to demands for a statement of the Government's peace policy from Polish and Czech deputies, one of whom, M. Daszynski, a Pole, assumed that in subscribing to the Entente formula of peace without annexations and indemnities Count Czernin had also accepted the rule of national self-determination. Dr. von Seidler, however, soon dissipated that view. The interpellations before the House, he said, on rising to speak, concerned the department of the Minister for Foreign Affairs (who does not appear before either the Austrian Reichsrat or the Hungarian Diet, as he is responsible only to the "Delegations" which each body appoints to deal with foreign affairs). After, therefore, conferring with that minister, he had the honor to declare that it was mistaken to assume that the royal and imperial Government had recognized the self-determination of nations as the basis of a permanent peace.

The Government took its stand on Article 5 of the Constitution of Dec. 21, 1867, which provided that the right to conclude peace should be in the hands of the Sovereign, and thus appeared to intrust to him also the guardianship of the interests and needs of the peoples of Austria at any decisive moment. Provided always that these rights of the Crown were preserved unimpaired, the Government was ready to enter at any time, in agreement with its allies, into negotiations with the enemy on the basis of an honorable peace, but rejected emphatically any other basis for peace negotiations. The Minister of the Interior, Dr. Seidler continued, had openly given expression to Austria-Hungary's readiness for an honorable peace containing guarantees for the free, and assured development of the monarchy, and there could be no doubt in the enemy camp on that point. So long as the enemy refrained from accepting the standpoint of the Austro-Hungarian Government and its allies Austria-Hungary would continue the fight, confident that the achievements of her armies together with the self-sacrifice of her people would eventually bring her an honorable peace.

This official declaration drew forth sharp protests from all but the combined German parties. Herr Seitz, a Social Democrat, protested that what the Minister for Foreign Affairs had announced through the medium of the Premier was a disappointment for all the peoples of Austria. A feudal count had declared that when at length peace was concluded, the peoples would have no say in the matter. The age of government by divine right was over, however. After this war, it was sheer provocation to talk of such a thing. Moreover, for Count Czernin to declare against national self-determination was directly to play the game of England, who persisted in concealing her imperialistic war aims and capitalist interests behind the demagogic phrase that she must bring freedom to Europe. National self-determination, continued Herr Seitz, must come, and a government that did not recognize the fact had not read the signs of the times. The war, too, must be ended by treaty, by agreement, by negotiation, and it was the duty of the Government to proclaim the fact clearly and openly to the Entente.

Herr Soukup, a Czech Socialist, who followed, observed that the Government had laid a very heavy responsibility on the Crown by declaring that Parliament would have no say in the question of peace, and continued: "If it is desired to conclude peace without, an atmosphere must be created for the conclusion of peace at home; internal democratization must be carried out. The Czech people, which has made the same sacrifices as the rest of the peoples of the monarchy, demands for itself the right to a place in the sun. The great mission that Austria-Hungary has to fulfill is to become a national confederation (Völkerverbund) of Austrian nations. The only answer to the Premier's declaration must be the combining of the democracies of all the peoples of Austria. Let us in Parliament take our fate into our own hands. We did not declare this war, but we will conclude the peace that ends it."

Dr. Stölzel then rose to speak on behalf of the combined German parties, and observed that the interpellations calling for peace would find an echo among all peoples of the monarchy, but, after all the sacrifices that had been made, the peace that ended the war must be an honorable one. As for the talk of national self-determination, all the peoples represented in the Reichsrat undoubtedly had more freedom of culture, opinion, and development than anywhere else. Self-determination as others intend it, continued Dr. Stölzel, self-determination extending beyond the bounds of our State, cannot and must not be accorded by the State, and by those who feel at one with the State. . . . I am a sincere friend of Parliament, but I want a Parliament of the Austrian State. If it is an Austrian State Parliament that speaks, the Government on its part will be only too ready to recognize the right of the peoples of Austria to self-determination, and that ideal will also be most favorably received and confirmed in the highest quarters.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Francis Tiffany Bowles, a retired rear admiral of the United States Navy, resident in Boston, where for some years he was president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, and more recently has been chairman of the Boston Committee of Public Safety, has been selected by Admiral Capps to be his assistant in carrying forward work of the national Government's Emergency Fleet Corporation. Admiral Capps succeeded Admiral Bowles as chief constructor of the Navy when the latter left the Navy, in 1901, to become head of the shipbuilding company; and he knows the ability of the man who was his predecessor, and his competency as a technical adviser and aid in carrying the important task through. Admiral Bowles comes of the well-known Bowles family of Springfield, Mass., which has won national fame through its journalistic ideals and successes. He was graduated from Annapolis, specializing in naval architecture; and was assigned to further study of his profession at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, England. On his return to the United States he naturally was set at work giving the Navy the benefit of his unusual technical equipment, and swiftly rose, proved capacity, to the rank of chief naval constructor. His standing with the profession of naval architects and marine engineers is such as to have led to his election, some years ago, to the presidency of their national organization.

Harry Augustus Garfield, president of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., who is to head the commission working under Food Administrator Hoover, which is to determine the price to be paid for the wheat crop of 1917, is the son of a President of the United States, James A. Garfield. "Like his father, he early showed aptitudes for scholarship and public life, and accordingly was sent on to Williams College from Ohio, where he was born and lived during his boyhood. At Williams as the son of the institution's most distinguished alumnus, he naturally was a conspicuous member of the student body. On graduation he turned to teaching, and to the duties of the classroom and study rather than to those of the forum, leaving the latter rôle to be filled later by his brother James, who under the Roosevelt Administration, was a prominent figure in national administrative life. But school teaching did not prove to be wholly satisfactory to Harry Garfield. He studied law, and thereafter, instead of practicing law, used his combined knowledge and scholarship and ability to fill important chairs at the Western Reserve Law School, Cleveland, O., and at Princeton University, his term as professor of politics at the latter institution lasting from 1903 to 1908, when he was elected president of Williams College. During his residence in Cleveland, Mr. Garfield served as president of the Chamber of Commerce, and, later, of the Municipal Association, facts which indicate the combination he has always exhibited of the theorist who also is a man of affairs, the scholar who also is a politician in the best sense of that term. It will be easy for him to take up the investigation to which he is now called, as a volunteer worker for the nation and for the Government."

The Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Geddes, K. C., who has succeeded Sir Edward Carson as the Admiralty as First Lord, has had a truly meteoric career since the beginning of the war. Sir Eric is of Scottish birth, and comes of a family which has "done things," two of his forebears having been prominent men in the Hudson Bay Company, while his father spent many years in India, engaged in opening up the Rajputana railways. Sir Eric was born in India, but was brought up in Great Britain and was educated at schools in London, Edinburgh, and Oxford. At one time he thought of going into the army, but changed his mind, and while still a youth went to the United States and began to work in the steel works in Pittsburgh. Later he took to lumbering in the Rockies. He then went to India, where he was engaged in forestry work. He also was connected with the Rhoikhund Railway, and organized a system of mule transport in the Himalayas. He was recalled from India by the offer of the management of the claims department of the North-Eastern Railway in England, and finally rose, in 1913, to the position of deputy general manager of the railway. His opportunity to place his unique administrative ability more immediately at his country's service in the conduct of the war came in 1915, when Lord Kitchener asked him to help in the organization of the munitions supply. He accepted the task and, in due course, became Deputy Director-General. During the battle of the Somme he went to France to report on transportation, and was appointed Director-General of Military Railways at the War Office. Later, on Sir Douglas Haig's invitation, he became Inspector-General of Transportation for all theaters of war, with the rank of Major-General. When the Admiralty was reconstituted, in May of this year, Sir Eric Geddes was appointed to the newly created office of Controller of the Navy, and, with the same amazing ease with which he had attained high military rank, omitting all intermediary steps, he awoke one morning to find himself a Vice-Admiral. He was recently received by the King, and in recognition of his services, invested with the insignia of the Knight Commander of the Bath, and he has since been made a Privy Councillor. Sir Eric brings to his new office an extraordinary power of observation and grasp of detail, and this, combined with a wholesome disregard of red tape, and considerable driving force, cannot fail to have a marked influence on the department of which he is now the head.

SCOTTISH RASPBERRIES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Food Controller, who has already ordered that

all raspberries grown in Scotland shall be delivered to him, makes it known that although the first claim on this fruit will be for the manufacture of jam for the Army and Navy, there will probably be a surplus available for private trade. Manufacturers who wish to purchase some of this surplus should apply to the Ministry of Food, stating the amount he requires and also the extent of his purchases in 1914 and 1915.

ITALIAN SENATE'S
VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The Senate has terminated the secret session which it has held for the purpose of discussing the communications of the Government. After an order of the day had been read which declared that the Senate, having heard the declarations and communications of the Government passed to the order of the day, Signor Boselli rose to speak. He thanked the proposers and those who accepted the order of the day which he took as an expression of the Senate's confidence in the Government. The approval of the Senate would strengthen the Government and it would be a help to the country to know that the work of the Government had the support of the Senate which represented so much patriotism and political wisdom. A vote favorable to the Government, should the Senate choose to give one, would show that they agreed that everything possible should be done to make the best provision for carrying on the war, that their foreign policy should continue to be devoted to the attainment of the objects for which their war, the war of civilization, was being fought, and that, in full agreement with their allies, it should uphold their national rights. It would show that the internal policy of the country was to be so framed as to defend the nation from treachery and to be the guardian of national unity, that the national finances should continue to be managed so as to meet the expenses of the war and to guarantee the supply of the economic needs of the country, and that there should be adequate defense at sea against the barbarous methods of the enemy. The Premier said that the Senate and the Government were at one in their admiration for the valor of those who were fighting and were agreed in promising them justice for themselves and provision for their wives and families. Signor Boselli concluded his speech with a tribute to the King which was enthusiastically received by his hearers.

Signor Tittori next rose to speak, saying that if the voting had been carried out during the secret session he should not have spoken, but that he felt that as the votes were recorded and the speeches which had been made in the secret session were not, he should like to explain the way in which he was going to vote. He should record his vote for the Government but he would not be speaking truly. He said that all the replies of the Government to his questions had been satisfactory to him. He had, however, sincere in saying that, although certain differences might exist, one thing above all others must be their consideration at this time, and they should be actuated only by a sense of the patriotic duty of lending strength and authority to the national Ministry, which with a sense of patriotism which no one could doubt, was confronting a difficult and dangerous situation at a moment when the existence of the country was at stake. All the ministers who had spoken had appealed to their patriotism and to the feelings of unity which ought to animate them, and he thought he should be doing his duty by giving a favorable vote in response to this appeal. The order of the day was then put to the vote and passed unanimously, which signified a vote in favor of the ministry.

ALABAMA CAMP
BUILDING RUSHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ANNISTON, Ala.—Buildings are being constructed at the rate of 40 a day on the site of Camp George B. McClellan, where preparations are being rushed for the arrival of 35,000 men after Wednesday of this week. The Government has purchased 16,000 acres of land for the camp. Camp McClellan will be a permanent machine gun training camp for the Army artillery, and provisions are also being made there for the care of 13,000 horses and mules. To prepare the camp 3,500,000 feet of lumber are being used, 16 miles of cast-iron pipe, 22 miles of service pipe and similar supplies, which have been received in lots of about 25 carloads each day.

As a result of the location of Camp McClellan two new hotels, a club house and several rest rooms are to be built in the city. The manufacturing city of Birmingham is making efforts to have special train service between the two cities during the occupancy of the soldiers at Camp McClellan.

AVIATION SCHOOL
OPEN IN GEORGIA

ATLANTA, Ga.—Two carloads of apparatus, including two complete aeroplanes and extra motors and parts for each, have been received at the United States Government Aviation School recently established at the Georgia School of Technology, where 300 aviators are to be trained for service. The school has been in operation already for several weeks, but intensive training, of which a two months course will be given each candidate, is not yet under way.

The problem of erecting new buildings in preparation for the great increase in the attendance at the college this fall has been officially taken up by the board of directors and plans and specifications are in preparation.

BY OTHER EDITORS

American Business

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL—Hundreds of retail merchants from all parts of the country, assembled in Chicago and New York to do their seasonal buying, report that the demand in all lines is unabated. Apparently prices are high, but this does not dampen buying enthusiasm since resources are greater now than ever before. In fact, the chief complaint in most lines is of the difficulty of getting enough raw material to turn out the product urgently required for current needs. American manufacturers are showing themselves more and more adept in making articles formerly imported. Complaints of lack of dyes, so numerous a few months ago, have almost ceased and dye men say the home demand is almost supplied in full. High prices appear powerless to retard American business.

Retail Delivery Reform

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—More than 100 of the nation's leading retail merchants met in Washington recently and agreed to put forth every effort to eliminate unnecessary delivery of purchases. They voted also to abolish the privilege of returning goods delivered "on approval." Their action follows proposals made by the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense. That it is a wise step, and one necessary under the circumstances, no one will doubt. The recommendation of the board was hardly needed to point out the advisability of this curtailment of convenience that have long been abused. The merchants who met in Washington "meant business," according to their own statement. Free delivery of goods and purchases "on approval" have both grown to such proportions in recent years that some reform was called for even before the war. They had combined to add substantially to the expenses of every kind of mercantile establishment and had added materially to the cost price of goods placed on sale, from a hairpin to a bolt of dress cloth. The sooner the merchants agree on some uniform means of curtailment and put it into effect the sooner will everybody concerned reap the benefits of the reform—the nation, the public in general and the merchants themselves. Nowhere is there greater need for the exercise of true economy. The woman who thoughtfully cans a quart of beans in a glass container delivered to her door at a cost greater than the jar of beans is worth has turned her thoughtfulness into wasteful folly.

Work of Railroads

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—The manner in which the railroads of America have responded to the wartime needs of the country, and, in reshaping their plans for the duration of the war, have subordinated their own financial interests in many instances to the national exigencies, is being made the subject of general commendation. And very properly so. Not only have the railroads virtually placed their trackage, rolling stock and equipment at the disposal of the Government for the movement of troops and military supplies—to do which necessitated the curtailment of a vast amount of remunerative business of a civilian nature—but they have gone to considerable pains and expense to provide themselves with altered or additional equipment to conform with possible Governmental needs. Which, of course, is in line with the patriotic duty of an industry which has thriven under the flag's protection. It all comes about in line with what the business and industrial interests of the country generally are doing, and in a sense is nothing more than was reasonably to have been expected of the railroads. But the great rail systems of the country have even gone outside of their basic functions of freight and passenger transportation in order to assist the Government, and in the production and conservation of the food supply they have exerted, and are exerting, a splendid aid and influence.

PLAN TO IMPROVE
LONDON DEFENSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A deputation of members of Parliament representing London constituencies laid their views as to the need of improving the defenses of London against air raids before the Prime Minister. In his reply Mr. Lloyd George said that he did not wish them to think that the Government did not realize the necessity for defending London, not only because it contained millions of people, but because it was the capital of the Empire. He realized there was a special case for defending London, even in comparison with other towns, for it probably gave special satisfaction to the Germans to be able to bomb the capital of their most hated enemy. He still, however, said on behalf of the Government, that they must put the safety of the soldiers at the front first. If anyone in the country said "ourselves first and our soldiers afterwards" they had better find another Government. They must not lose their sense of proportion; he was the last man in the world to think lightly of the casualties in the recent raid, but the whole of the casualties which had resulted from the air raids in that country during the last three years, were less in extent than those suffered by the soldiers during a small battle in France. When it was a question between protecting the civilian population at home and giving a chance to the soldiers in France, he must say that the risks taken by them there in London were not in the least degree comparable to those taken every day by the soldiers in France, and they must be the first consideration.

Mr. Lloyd George said he would give them a specimen of the falsehoods which had been disseminated. It had been said that a squadron of

aeroplanes had been sent to France at the instance of the civilians and against the advice of the military. The truth was they had been sent there at the urgent request of Sir Douglas Haig, and the matter had not been reported to the Cabinet at all. The Prime Minister went on to dwell on the supreme need for a sufficiency of aeroplanes at the front and on their value in detecting the enemy's hidden positions. Another statement had been made that London was bare of fighting aircraft; the actual fact was that a larger number of first-class fighting aircraft had gone up into the air during the last raid than the number of hostile planes which came over, but it could not be guaranteed that when hostile aeroplanes were attacked they would be brought down. A machine might be riddled with shot and yet not be brought down. He remembered seeing a machine in France which had about 300 hits, yet it was able to come back. He had no doubt himself that the German aeroplanes were riddled with bullets from their aircraft and quite unfit to go up again until they had been overhauled. After all, out of the 22 machines which came over, four had been brought down, and that was a fairly high percentage.

It was a much higher percentage than that which had been brought down of the French machines which had recently crossed the German lines. In that case only two out of 84 had been brought down. The Cabinet were further considering the defense of London and decided that he and General Smuts should undertake a general investigation of the matter and they were doing so. Whatever practicable steps could be taken along the lines of improving the defense of London were being taken and he thought that was all that it was wise for him to say at present.

THEATERS IN BOSTON

At the Tremont beginning tonight official war films showing the campaign on the Italian front will be shown.

"The Slacker," a film drama featuring Emily Stevens and produced by Metro, is being shown in Boston this week. It is an interesting, logical and stirring patriotic story, getting its effects by legitimate means rather than by "fake" battles and depending on the ability and sincerity of the actors to carry conviction. The settings have less the feeling of the studio and more of reality. The work of Miss Stevens, as was to be expected from one of the finest actresses on the American stage, is especially good, for she is never in doubt as to the method of portraying the required emotion. The story has to do with an idler who marries to escape enlistment and who finally is led to join the colors.

"Douglas Fairbanks' new release, "Down to Earth," is clean, vigorous and full of fun. It is to be hoped that he writes more of his film dramas, for the story does not strain credulity, nor is there a foot of wasted film. The tale has to do with the rescue of the heroine by the hero from the sanitarium into which her indulgent manner of life has put her. The hero buys the sanitarium, casts the patients away on a supposed desert island, and proceeds to cure them after his own vigorous methods, which introduce plenty of exercise, all very amusing to the audience.

The Jewett Players are in their tenth week at the Copley Theater in "The Man Who Stayed at Home."

Next Saturday evening the Globe Theater will open with a stock company under the management of M. Douglas Flatery, the first play being "Under Cover," the detective play which had a run at the Plymouth Theater three years ago.

Next Monday evening the Colonial Theater will open with "Have a Heart," a musical comedy by Bolton, Woodhouse and Kern, under the management of Henry W. Savage. This piece had a New York run last season.

MONUMENT GIVEN
GENEVA AUTHORITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Eight years ago the first stone was laid in Geneva of the monument which was intended by the Protestants in every country of the world to commemorate the Reformation. The occasion, which was that of the fourth centenary of the birth of Calvin, was marked by festivities of a really international character, and it had been decided that similar ceremonies should attend the unveiling of the monument, the execution of which was entrusted to four architects of Lausanne and the two French sculptors, MM. Paul Landowski and Henri Bouchard. But with Europe in the throes of a tremendous crisis, all idea of international celebrations on the present occasion have been abandoned and the monument has simply been handed over to the Geneva authorities.

It is known that this monument formed the subject of the most careful consideration, that no single detail was left to the fancy of the artists, but that as with the old cathedrals everything was planned to express the prevailing idea of the school. There is an austerity, a dignity, and a strong historical sense about the Geneva monument; it is also extremely original in conception and realization. The background to the statues is formed by a wall which is to be placed along the old wall of Geneva town at the place where once stood the fortifications known as "les Bastions." The four chief statues represent Parel, Calvin, Theodore de Beze and John Knox. To those who have not seen the monument it is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the great interest an austerity, a dignity, and a strong historical sense about the Geneva monument; it is also extremely original in conception and realization. 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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

SHOE MARKET
MORE ACTIVE

Some Factories Running on Full Time and Others on Basis of Three Days a Week—Government Army Work Factor

Specialized reported for The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston shoe market is showing an improved activity along certain lines, at the same time there is room for its further development even in those grades which have been favored with business. Some of the factories making ladies' medium price footwear are running on full time, and there are others operating which is equivalent to three full days each week.

In a broad way, it might be said that civilian trade is dull, and immediate prospects not very bright. Large buyers are using what advantages this protracted dull spell affords and have offered sizable orders at cut rate figures, but manufacturers are holding prices fairly, although it is hinted that they have relaxed a little on kinds in which light stock is a component part.

It is considered remarkable that shoe buyers are not showing more interest in men's and boys' shoes for rough service. Leather for such goods is selling freely, army contracts having already absorbed the output of such stock for weeks to come. Some tanneries are working on a three-shift plan of eight hours each, and may not deliver promptly at that.

Buyers justify their attitude with the knowledge that Government specifications are so rigid that the quality adapted to civilian goods is not adaptable to field service. Tanneries will be taxed to the utmost to supply these army shoe contractors. Last week's buying alone made an aggregate of sides sold far in excess of any week in the history of the side upper leather market.

It is a logical conclusion, therefore, that if the better grades are clogging the tanneries there is only a small chance of replenishing the stocks of ordinary tanneries, while the Government orders are in the works, to say nothing of duplications which are apt to follow any day.

Notwithstanding that these facts are commonly known there appears no particular activity on the part of shoe jobbers to cover their immediate or future wants of these staple grades. A conspicuous feature of the shoe trade today is the lack of genuine interest in efforts to foist upon the buyers styles at all unique, or ultra fashionable. If there is any trade which has quietly introduced the plain practical business idea into its present methods, it is that of footwear. War economies have so invaded the business that buyers are shy of styles having no stronger merit than one distinguished solely for its oddities and designed to catch the money of the exclusive set or please the fancy of that great mass of consumers which follow in its wake.

Therefore, although a few may be put out on the road next season, manufacturers are not expecting them to pull the volume of business their way, as they might in normal times.

The trade in general believes that the situation is too serious for any radical deviation from a course which offers the least risk, for to hazard a season's business with novelties is considered poor judgment under prevailing circumstances.

The high boot for ladies will run another season, also the 16/8 heel to match it, but its cost comparatively high also, will be obviated some by the use of fabrics. Today prices are the same as last season, but herein lies the biggest risk, for while light stock is soft in spots, no one can tell what the conditions may be by the new year.

Manufacturers of men's fine dress, and street shoes are omitting all extreme new styles which their originators have offered, and it would not be strange if these lines went on the road practically the same as a year ago.

The general conditions of the shoe business has a strong tone. There is a feeling, however, that trading has been curtailed by a too rigid application of the economy now being practiced. Properly conducted it is beneficial but if it assumes the phase of limitation it stifles business, dulls activity and prevents the accomplishment of its real purpose.

Business in the packer hide market is at present largely confined to the heavy stock of summer and early fall pull offs. In fact about all that is coming to the packers is what tanners want for Government contracts, and these call for the best free-of-brands stock obtainable.

Domestic civilian footwear trade is today dull, and featureless, therefore tanners are not interested in hides which have no prospective demand. This condition puts a quietus on trading in stock not wanted, so there is a steadily increasing surplus of light weight hides, which added to winter "left overs" is gradually making a formidable proposition for the holders of face. Therefore the break in prices may be reported soon on these grades as there are but three months before deterioration of quality of hides begins.

The demand for the top grades continues brisk and prices do not stand in the way where prompt deliveries are assured, as instances in a lot of August native steers selling at 34 cents.

The kill keeps up to large figures, being now more than 500,000 ahead of last year, and of this number young cattle form a liberal part.

If better shipping facilities existed

between South America and United States Atlantic ports this regrettable feature of the kill might be minimized, but the demand for beef is so great that the packers cannot wait for a relief which has no better basis than questionable promises.

The future looks good for holders of grades such as are fit for Government orders, but not at all bright for those having big packs of hides suitable for leather such as the domestic trade uses, the demand for which is extremely small just now. It hardly seems possible however, that a people earning wages greater than they ever expected would come their way to practice economy when opportunities to satisfy ordinary desires were so easy as they are now and will be for some time to come.

The demand for leather through the regular trade channels is light, and orders pertaining to Government business are enormous. Sole leather does not draw the number of buyers noticed in the upper leather market as contractors buy cut soles largely in great quantities. Hemlock sides, No. 1 grade are selling at 50c, the home demand improving slowly. Heavy union backs are having a fair local business choice tanneries bringing 84c and from that down to 75c, according to quality and weight. The regular trade is now fairly active. Oak sole leather dealers report the market as dull, army orders being by far the major part of the business. Prices rule high, No. 1 bends selling at 95c; 96c asked. Backs save sold up to 88c. From local buyers there is call for No. 1 leather, the lower grades having little or no demand.

The late rally in the price of calf skins in the hair, was of short duration, as the mediums fell to 45 cents again. The market cannot seem to get started, buyers are around every day but sales are too small to give one a true idea of conditions. Colored stock should now be active yet leather as it is manufacturers are cautious, keeping orders close to their needs. Stocks are of fair size, heavy leather showing the lowest supply. Last quotations are: Blacks 50; colors 65; men's weights; women's weights 5 to 10 cents less.

All roads lead to the side upper leather market, and although those holding Government contracts are the prime factors in the activity, local and western merchants are anxious watchers of events which tend to clean out just the stock they will need when they get busy again. It is really a seller's market for good stock and a buyer's market on the cheaper grades; rejects and such sell as low as 30 cents then up, as quality and supply demand. Altogether the market is a difficult one to get a line on, as leather for army shoes is well sold up and domestic trading at a standstill.

Glazed kid is having a dull market with foreign business its only hope, and that is a doubtful element, although favorable reports lend encouragement. Prices are flexible, but at times when buyers are not over-anxious to purchase flexibility in values does not count much. Quotations are of little account, if buyers are in need of any they will find that personal attention has advantages over mail or wire communications. In fact, no one knows what he can buy his kid stock at until he tries. This state of affairs is not permanent, however, opportunity to ship abroad is all that is needed to start the market upward.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Chicago & Western Indiana \$1,000,000 5 per cent note issue, due Sept. 1, has been extended one year at 5 per cent.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo says reports concerning date, amount and other details of next Liberty Loan are unfounded.

First bales of cotton from new crop to arrive at New York were auctioned off on steps of the cotton exchange Monday. Three bales brought \$700, an average of nearly 50 cents a pound.

Approximately \$30,000,000 gold has been exported on Spanish account since first of year and movement continues. Bank of Spain is said to have accumulated about \$30,000,000 gold. Alaska's commerce for fiscal year ended June 30 set new record of \$15,000,000, increase of \$19,000,000 over 1916. Vastly increased shipments of copper and exportation of \$16,000,000 in gold were responsible for increase.

Because of the extreme rise in the price of silver, Director of the Mint Baker has authorized the mints at New Orleans and Carson City, Nev., and the assay offices at New York City, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Helena, Boise City, Ida., and Deadwood, S. D., to purchase gold hereafter on the basis of fineness, disregarding the previous regulations under which bullion was purchased on the basis of the value of its silver contents.

Max May, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, is quoted as saying that with the crop values increased billions of dollars over those of any previous year, which must be financed by this country, the United States faces the problem of quickly expanding its financial and commercial facilities in an unprecedented manner. Mr. May adds that a close, if not tight, money market this fall is looked for, and one feature of the year's financing is the test to which the Federal Reserve system will be subjected.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

	Mon	Sat	ago	ago	ago
Highest grade rails	88.45	88.45	88.45	88.45	88.45
Second grade rails	85.01	85.01	85.01	85.01	85.01
Public utility bonds	90.29	90.29	90.29	90.29	90.29
Industrial bonds	96.17	96.17	96.17	96.17	96.17
Combined average	89.98	89.98	89.98	89.98	89.98

*Advance.

REAL ESTATE

Anna N. Cobb et al. have sold the old Church property on West Broadway, corner of A Street, South Boston. This is a brick and frame structure covering nearly the whole of the 7605 square feet in the lot. The total valuation is \$22,000, of which \$16,900 is on the land. Daniel W. Dunn took title and will occupy after making extensive alterations. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers.

Papers have gone to record in the sale of a four-story and basement brick house, and 886 square feet of land situated at 11 Rose Street, taxed in the name of Isaac Killishek for \$7200, and \$1800 of that amount is carried on the land.

Title to the three five-story brick houses at 20 to 24 Stillman Street, North End, has been transferred from Giuseppe Pisaturo to Pasquale A. Palmieri. This property is assessed for \$40,500, of which \$16,700 applies on the 3719 square feet of land.

Cleone de la Cruz has sold a five-story brick house and 1300 square feet of land at 162 Salem Street. The total assessment is \$18,000 and includes \$9000 on the land. Luigi Taletta and wife are the purchasers.

BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON

Hattie W. Leavitt has bought from Elizabeth Knight et al., deed coming originally from Robert Camp trustee, the frame dwelling and lot of land at 424 Washington Street, Brighton, carrying an assessment of \$6800, which includes \$5400 on 15,296 square feet of land.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Celia Cohen has sold to Laura F. Knox, who has resold to Aubrey G. Gibson, the premises 657-659 Shawmut Avenue, corner of 3 and 5 Hammond Street, Roxbury, being a large four-story brick building standing on 1100 square feet of land, taxed on a valuation of \$7200, which includes \$1700 on the land.

Papers have gone to record today from Eldora Roundy to Elizabeth J. Williams, purchaser of the frame dwelling at 845 Adams Street, Dorchester. This property is assessed for \$3500, and the 9795 square feet of land carries \$1500 of that amount.

SALE OF SOUTH END PROPERTY

Louis F. de Lagorendiere has sold his four story brick dwelling house at 38 Upton Street, to Alexander Bush. The total assessed valuation is \$7500, of which \$4400 is on 3100 square feet of land. J. H. Brennan was the broker.

ANOTHER FARM SOLD IN MAINE

Lewis Kennedy has sold his dairy and sugar farm known as "Lakeview," situated in the town of Industry, Franklin County, Maine, comprising 150 acres of land with a large tract of timber. There is an apple orchard and other fruit, a substantial farm house, and the usual outbuildings. W. J. Dolan of Montreal, Canada, bought through the Chapin Farm Agency.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Metropolitan Av., 156, Ward 23; William Sylvest; frame dwelling.
St. Andrew Road, 27, Ward 1; Joseph Golding and Simpson & Call; frame dwelling.

Midland St., 15, rear, Ward 17; C. H. Burgess and J. M. Parks; frame garage.
Kilby St., 75-77, Ward 5; Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company; alter office.

Elbow St., 12, Ward 5; A. D. Hill; alter stores.

Kennard St., 12-14, Ward 5; E. Kamber; alter tenement.
West Second St., 74, Ward 9; American Sugar Refining Company; alter warehouse.

SHIPPING NEWS

Mackerel continue to be landed at South Boston in large quantities, and prices remain high. Wholesale dealers' prices are 9 cents per pound for tinkers and retail figures are at least 12. Fishermen receive but 7 cents for the fish. Arrivals today: Nirvana 15,000 small fresh, Grace Clinton 40,000 and Nellie T. Gaskill 9000.

One trip of swordfish and four of groundfish arrived at the fish pier today, the Star having 38 swordfish and the following groundfish: Str. Breaker 87,800 pounds, schooners Claudia 20,000, Henry L. Marshall 36,500, and Natalie J. Hammond 31,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$7@9.50, steak cod \$13.50@16, market cod \$7@9.50, pollock \$9.75@11, large hake \$8, small hake \$6, and cusk \$6.25. Swordfish sold for 15c@17 cents per pound.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schooner Agnes 170 bbls salted mackerel, Bethulia 30 bbls, Doris 16,000 fresh, Lena W. 16,000, J. M. Marshall 140,000 pounds fresh groundfish, Imperator 180,000 pounds fresh, 60,000 salted fish, Trident and William Keen both with cured fish from Maine.

Two new steam trawlers for the fishing industry are expected to be placed in commission soon. The Walrus is expected to leave Portland for the fishing grounds within a week. The Walrus was launched two months ago and has been at Portland for installation of engines and equipment. The Str Seal is expected to put to sea in a few weeks after the Walrus.

GREAT NORTHERN'S NOTES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—First National Bank announces that Great Northern 5 per cent notes were heavily oversubscribed, and allotments have been made on basis of 30 per cent of subscriptions.

WOOL CONTROL
PLAN DISLIKED

Plan in Operation in English Trade Meets With Criticism—Allocation of Yarns Falls Far Short of Requirements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England, Aug. 2.—Those who predicted that the arrangements set up for controlling wool consumption by priority certificates and rationing would never work have been amply justified so far. It would be absurd to maintain that no workable scheme could be devised, but the scheme in operation has certainly led to a pretty muddle. Manufacturers have just received at the end of July their allocation of yarn for June, July and August, and the average allotment is found to be about 60 per cent of the quantity applied for. As most of them had been carrying on as usual during June and July (except for the reduction of working hours), they are in the position of having used already the whole quantity of yarn to which they were entitled for the three months, and, strictly speaking, it would be their duty now to wait three months until the next allocation of supplies is made for the three months beginning with September. Of course, they will not do so, nor will the Wool Department advise it. It is "up to" the department to find a way out of the difficulty its scheme has created.

In its broader aspects the wool control scheme still continues to excite a great deal of discussion and protest. The wool, wool and waste merchants have held a meeting and drawn up a memorandum to be presented to Mr. H. W. Forster, Financial Secretary to the War Office. The memorandum points out that the effects of the wool control scheme are: (a) That hundreds of expert dealers, buyers and brokers of raw wool, wools and waste are deprived of their business and means of livelihood so long as the present scheme of control lasts.

(b) That work which such traders have hitherto done, and could do now, is being done, instead, either by permanent government officials or by specially appointed government servants, who are, to a very large extent, junior members or employees of the larger top-making houses.

(c) These government servants are the competitors in trade of the merchants, whose business methods, connections and trade secrets they are now learning. On the termination of the control it will, therefore, be most difficult, if not impossible, for the merchants to recover the position they held in the market before the war.

(d) If the policy which leads to these results is continued, a very large body of traders will be permanently deprived of their means of livelihood, and the expert knowledge and skill acquired by them by years of labor and diligence will be lost, not only to them, but also to the trade of the nation.

The memorandum goes on to say that it is understood that these results are due to a determination on the part of the department or its permanent officials to do away with those whom they call "middlemen," and whom they are pleased to regard as nonessential to the wool textile trade and of no value to the nation. This view has, in fact, been expressed by certain permanent officials. Such a determination and point of view can only be due to a misapprehension of the position of the merchants and a want of realization of their functions in the trade. The raw wool business requires the most careful and expert handling, and a knowledge that is only acquired by years of training and experience.

Every user of wool has to call in expert aid of the kind which it is the merchant's business to give. Sometimes he has an expert wool buyer in his own employment, but more generally he utilizes the skill and experience of a wool merchant or broker. Before the control scheme came into operation and threw the merchants out of employment, those merchants were the chief factor in bringing necessary and suitable supplies from all the world's centers of production direct to the consumer. The effect of the present policy will be to crush the merchant experts out of existence, so that when the control is ended the industry will be deprived of what is essential to its life and vitality.

The merchants state further that it is useless their discussing or putting forward any proposals for utilizing their services, unless and until they know whether, on the one hand, the policy of dispensing with them is a deliberate one, or whether, on the other hand, it is only due to misapprehension on the part of the department, or to their inability to see how the merchants can be made use of. If the former, it must be their duty to combat the policy with all their power. If the latter, then they say that they are prepared to make practical proposals, if allowed a suitable opportunity.

The waste merchants were recently asked by the department to appoint a committee to make proposals for working their branch of the trade. They did so and put forward a scheme under which what were understood to be Government requirements would be met, economical working of the trade would be secured, and all the merchants would have their fair share of business. Instead, however, of accepting the proposals of the waste merchants' committee, the department had promulgated a scheme for working through selected controlled firms, the result of which would be less

economy and the shutting out of a large number of firms from the carrying on of their businesses. With this experience before them, the general body of merchants ask that if a scheme affecting them is desired, they shall be allowed an opportunity of laying their proposals before a committee who understand the trade and have full authority to settle the matter.

With regard to the waste merchants, it may be stated that they have intimated to the Government that while they are willing to help the wool department to the best of their ability to work the scheme agreed upon by the committees appointed by the trade, they are not willing to work any scheme embracing approved and favored firms. There is a feeling that the Government cannot stand out against the pressure that is being brought to bear by all sections of the trade, and that an early overhauling of the wool control scheme, with large concessions to the demands of traders, is inevitable.

DEALINGS IN
WHEAT FUTURES

CHICAGO, Ill.—The grain trade is left in no doubt as to dealings in wheat futures. Holders of contracts in wheat are explicitly asked by Mr. Hoover to liquidate them at once, to facilitate closing out of all dealings in wheat futures by Sept. 1.

This announcement, however, has had little perceptible effect on prices at Chicago Board of Trade.

As it is thought the Garfield committee to be appointed shortly will not be able to determine base price for wheat of this crop for a week at least, it remains an open question at the moment as to what September contracts are worth. The minimum price \$2 does not apply to new crop wheat; that price is not effective until July, 1918.

It was made solely to stimulate plowing of a large acreage to winter wheat to make the 1918 crop as large as a guaranteed profit, can make it. The Garfield committee will deal with the new crop of approximately 653,000,000 bushels, as indicated in the August Government estimate, and the 48,000,000 bushel carryover.

BARNES FOUNDRY
& MANUFACTURING

DETROIT, Mich.—The Barnes Foundry & Manufacturing Company, a new \$2,000,000 Detroit corporation, has completed arrangements whereby a large plant will be erected at once on a 30-acre site in River Rouge, a Detroit suburb.

The foundry department will be the first to be put in operation, the formation of the company growing out of the need of the automobile industry largely centered in Michigan. It will specialize in pistons, but will be in position to make all types of gray iron castings.

The president, Claire L. Barnes, is well known in the automobile industry as are other of the officers. Mr. Barnes was for many years personal representative of John N. Willys, of the Willys-Overland Company. George W. Smith, now with the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company of Racine, is vice-president; Charles E. Pelton, treasurer, C. E. McArthur, general superintendent.

STEEL PRICES TO
THE GOVERNMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Steel manufacturers expect some definite news relative to price fixing soon. Reports from Washington are that a base price of between \$60 and \$70 a ton may be agreed upon. As prices for steel products vary from \$50 to \$400 a ton, and cost of various steel companies is not known it is impossible to estimate earnings of any steel company on basis of \$65 a ton.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM			
Lines East and West			
	1917	1916	1915
First week August...	\$2,153,801	\$2,098,845	\$2,098,845
From July 1 to...	11,391,453	2,411,793	2,411,793
Mobile & Ohio			
	1917	1916	1915
First week August...	\$217,945	\$268,524	\$268,524
From July 1 to...	1,333,955	258,321	258,321
Georgia Southern & Florida			
	1917	1916	1915
First week August...	\$48,565	\$2,600	\$2,600
From July 1 to...	256,408	21,624	21,624
Rio Grande Southern			
	1917	1916	1915
First week August...	\$14,082	\$2,360	\$2,360
From Jan 1 to...	352,906	39,400	39,400
Toledo, St. Louis & Western			
	1917	1916	1915
Fourth week July...	\$151,789	\$28,800	\$28,800
From Jan 1 to...	580,383	16,392	16,392
From Jan 1 to...	3,851,976	519,954	519,954

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England—Current metal prices here are: Spot copper £125, futures £124 10s, electro £137. Sales spot none, futures none. Spot tin £242 5s, off 5s; futures £238 15s, off 5s; straits £248 5s, off 5s. Sales spot tin £20 10s, futures £29 10s. Spot spelter £54, futures £50.

ALBERTA'S WHEAT CROP

Department of Agriculture in Alberta says crop conditions have improved in the last week. Rains and cooler weather prevailed, to great benefit of the wheat. In Peace River district a "splendid harvest is assured," and an average harvest is assured throughout the province. Barley harvest will begin this week.

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED

Report of Nevada Consolidated for quarter ended June 30, shows production of 20,817,356 pounds of copper, compared with 18,852,321 in previous quarter. Profits were \$3,546,751 compared with \$3,238,474 in March 31 quarter. Profits for the last quarter were at the rate of \$7.09 a year.

CURTISS AERO
AFFAIRS SHOW
MUCH PROGRESS

New Plant at Buffalo Will Be Ready Sooner Than Expected—Government Work Outlook

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Immense new plant of Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation at Buffalo will be ready for business by Oct. 15. Previous estimates had indicated that plant would not be finished before Jan. 1. All of the foundations have been laid. Four miles of track, giving the company best of railroad connections, have been laid. New plant will occupy nearly 100 acres of land and will increase present capacity more than 60 per cent.

Above facts indicate that big Government work of aeroplanes and parts will be well under way by Nov. 1. By closing two months of this year the Curtiss company will be in a position to turn out anywhere from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 of aeroplanes and parts a month. This means business greater each month than was done by the company in the first seven months of the current year.

By the first part of 1918 it is expected that business will be turned out at close to \$10,000,000 a month, and if there is no change in present plans, capacity will ultimately be brought up to more than \$12,000,000 a month.

The speed which the Curtiss company has shown in preparations to take care of the Government's aerial needs has proved a genuine surprise to officials. It indicates wisdom in the selection of William A. Morgan as production head of the Curtiss company. Mr. Morgan secured 75 acres of land and took an option of 25 acres additional within a few hours of conferences in Washington, which showed how much the United States Government expects of the Curtiss company.

Mr. Morgan is the man who took hold of the Buffalo Copper & Brass Rolling Mill two years ago, when its shares were selling at \$5 each, secured British Government war business, aggregating many millions of dollars and within 18 months paid a dividend of \$1000 a share on the brass company's stock.

United States Government expects the Curtiss Company to do at least \$150,000,000 business next year. There is \$200,000,000 for the company if it can take care of it.

It is said that important new interests representing Philadelphia capital will soon go on the Curtiss board.

ARGENTINE CROP
OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Reports from Argentina say weather is ideal for wheat. Preliminary estimate is 240,000,000 bushels. Large crop of 1915-16 was 173,000,000, and average for five preceding years 149,000,000. Domestic requirements are about 70,000,000. Large crop now growing will be available, if transportation is furnished, some time after Jan. 1. Oats crop is estimated at 88,000,000 bushels, or 12,000,000 more than 1915, from which 57,000,000 was exported.

MOBILE TO BUILD
GOVERNMENT CRAFT

MOBILE, Ala.—Five shipbuilding yards in Mobile are starting on Government contracts and at least 27 ocean vessels will be constructed in the near future. One concern will build 18 steel-hulled wood vessels, employing 1000 laborers. It is estimated that increase in payroll for this concern alone will amount to \$100,000 a month. A new shipbuilding plant is under construction.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 14
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:
Atlanta—M. A. Edison; Essex.
Atlanta—M. Lefkoff; Essex.
Charleston, S. C.—Louis Karlish; U. S. House; Essex.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—Y. Vasquez; U. S. Dallas, Texas—H. W. Ballman of Neiman-Marcus Co.; Essex.
Detroit—R. H. Fyfe of R. H. Fyfe & Co.; Essex.
Havana—Jose Alvarez; U. S.
Havana—N. Catchot; U. S.
Kansas City—K. S. H. R. and S. D. Barton of McElwaine Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.
New Orleans—Edward Levy of C. A. Kaufman & Co.; Essex.
New York—Louis Schindler of L. B. Schindler Shoe Co.; Essex.
New York—Robert J. Boyd; U. S.
New York—C. J. Titus; U. S.
New York—J. A. Trias; U. S.
New York—S. Cutara; U. S.
New York—S. Levy; U. S.
Ponce, P. R.—Juan Colon of Francisco Forteza; Juan Harvard.
Portland, Ore.—R. J. Prince of Prince Shoe Co.; Lenox.
San Francisco—D. L. Aronson of Cahn Nickelsberg & Co., 155 Lincoln St.
Santiago, Cuba—M. Armada; U. S.
Santiago, Cuba—S. Vidal; U. S.
Scranton, Pa.—H. H. Klein of D. Klein & Son; 306 Summer St., Brockton.
St. Louis—A. P. Rahn; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Copenhagen, Denmark—Kay Anderson; Essex.
London, England—William Box of Samuel Barrows & Co., Ltd.; Essex.
St. Louis—J. T. Johnson of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 164 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

INDIA'S C

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LONGWOOD PLAY GETS UNDER WAY

Three Matches in Patriotic Doubles Tennis Are Played—Women's Singles and Mixed Doubles This Afternoon

Play is scheduled to continue this afternoon in the United States national doubles tennis tournament on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, and in addition the women's singles and the mixed doubles will get under way today, with a fine field in both sections. Three matches were played Monday afternoon in the first round of the men's doubles, and in spite of the fact that none of the first 10 ranking players in the country were in the competition, some excellent tennis was witnessed.

The most interesting contest was that in which M. D. Whitman, former national singles champion, and his brother H. H. defeated Josiah Wheelwright and H. V. Greenough in straight sets. M. D. Whitman has not played in a tournament of any importance for more than 14 years but his skill at the game has not gone and he is in splendid condition.

The first two sets were won, 6-4, 6-4, and when the score read 5-2 and 4-15 in the third in favor of the Whitmans it looked as though it was an easy match. Wheelwright who was the object of attack by his opponents stood and at the same time Greenough stiffened his game so that the set was brought to a close and the Whitmans had hard work to win the set 7-9 and the match. The match by points:

FIRST SET
Whitman and Whitman, 14 2 5 1 5 4 0 4—29-6
Wheelwright and Greenough, 4 0 4 7 4 7 3 0 4—33-4

SECOND SET
Whitman and Whitman, 10 4 2 3 7 5 4 4—46-6
Wheelwright and Greenough, 8 0 4 1 5 5 3 6 0—37-4

THIRD SET
Whitman and Whitman, 14 4 5 5 5 3 2 2 1 4 0 4 5 4—57-9
Wheelwright and Greenough, 4 2 5 3 3 7 5 4 4 1 4 0 3 1—51-7

In the other first round match H. C. Johnson and I. C. Wright defeated R. C. Seaver and F. J. Sulloway, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2. Johnson was on his game and Wright's strokes bothered his opponents to a considerable extent. Seaver played a good game of tennis but wasn't quite himself. The match by points:

FIRST SET
Johnson and Wright, 0 0 4 5 4 4 4 4—29-6
Seaver and Sulloway, 4 1 6 1 2 2 1 0—23-3

SECOND SET
Johnson and Wright, 2 4 2 4 3 4 6—35-6
Seaver and Sulloway, 2 2 0 4 6 2 0—23-3

THIRD SET
Johnson and Wright, 4 5 5 4 2 3 1—29-6
Seaver and Sulloway, 2 3 3 1 4 5 4—25-2

The Chinese players, W. E. Wei of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and P. L. Young of Yale, defeated David Niles and T. B. Plimpton, in a four-set match, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2. The summary and the drawings for the women's singles and the mixed doubles follow:

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round
M. D. Whitman and H. H. Whitman defeated Josiah Wheelwright and H. V. Greenough, 6-4, 6-4, 7-9.
H. C. Johnson and I. C. Wright defeated R. C. Seaver and F. J. Sulloway, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.
W. E. Wei and P. L. Young defeated David Niles and T. B. Plimpton, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round
Miss Molla Bjurstedt vs. Mrs. Robert Williams.
Miss Marion Zinderstein vs. Miss K. Brown.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round
Miss M. K. Browne and E. W. Niles vs. Mrs. B. E. Cole and F. B. Alexander.
Miss Molla Bjurstedt and L. C. Wright vs. Mrs. Robert Williams and T. B. Plimpton.
Miss E. R. Sears and J. C. Strachan vs. Miss Marion Zinderstein and Harold Throckmorton.

Second Round
Winner of Miss Sears, Strachan-Miss G. W. Wrightman and H. C. Johnson.
Winner of Miss Zinderstein-Miss Brown match vs. Miss E. R. Sears.

WELLINGTON
N. C. Dobbs, c. Hollins, b. Woodbridge, 0
G. A. C. MacNab, b. Lavenstein, 5
G. J. Bryan, c. Hollins, b. Woodbridge, 8
M. C. Wainwright, b. Woodbridge, 4
W. M. Goodenough (capt.), c. Lavenstein, b. Bower, 14
D. O. Trench, c. Vincent, b. Woodbridge, 21
R. N. L. Lavenstein, c. Lavenstein, b. Rucker, 14
R. D. Latham, c. Lavenstein, b. Woodbridge, 21
C. A. Cameron, c. Lavenstein, b. Rucker, 21
P. W. Lucas, c. Rucker, b. Bower, 41
B. L. 1-b 5, n-b 1, 7

CHARTERHOUSE
A. M. Stern, c. Goodenough, b. Trench, 8
H. Hollins, b. Trench, 8
J. W. T. Woodbridge, c. Latham, b. Goodenough, 28
P. B. A. Thomas, c. Latham, b. Trench, 28
T. H. B. Beeching, not out, 74
R. B. Cooke, c. Cameron, b. Dobbs, 7
H. K. H. Williams, c. Latham, b. Dobbs, 0
E. L. Lavenstein, b. Dobbs, 20
H. N. Vincent (capt.), not out, 4
Extras, 0
Total (7 wickets), 143
P. W. Rucker and P. G. Bower did not bat.

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING
Wellington o m r w o m r w
Woodbridge 24 10 3 5 Bower, 9 4 2 2 8
Rucker, 28 10 4 7 Lavenstein, 13 6 2 2 1
Charterhouse
Goodenough 5 1 2 4 1 Dobbs, 6 0 3 7 1
Trench, 8 1 5 1 3 Latham, 8 3 2 1 2
Cameron, 1 0 1 0 0
Umpires—Mounsey and A. E. Relf

CHICAGO AFTER PITTSBURGH MEN
CHICAGO, Ill.—President C. H. Weeghman and Manager Fred Mitchell of the Chicago Nationals held a long but fruitless conference with President Barney Dreyfuss and Manager Hugh Bezdek of the Pittsburgh team here Monday with reference to a possible sale of players by Pittsburgh to Chicago.
What players were sought by the locals was not stated, but gossip named Max Carey and Al Mamaux. It was said Weeghman was prepared to pay high for Carey, but that money would not persuade Dreyfuss to part with him. Mamaux is under suspension at present for an infraction of club rules.

PORTLAND C. C. HOLDS TOURNEY FOR RED CROSS
PORTLAND, Me.—F. L. Quimby, Yale 1901, and coach of the Phillips Andover Academy baseball nine was the star of the first day of the Portland Country Club's annual lawn tennis tournament, conducted this year under Red Cross auspices by sanction of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. He defeated Edward Wilson in the first round and Creighton Stanwood in the second round.
H. J. Holt, champion in 1906-7, did not compete this year and half a dozen of the star players of the club are either in the Federal service or otherwise engrossed in preparations for war, so that they did not enter. There are 16 competitors. The summary:
MEN'S SINGLES—First Round
F. L. Quimby defeated Edward Wilson, 6-4, 6-1.
A. Kisseloff defeated John Payson, 6-2, 6-0.
Creighton Stanwood defeated Elliot Freeman, 6-1, 6-3.
Second Round
F. L. Quimby defeated Creighton Stanwood, 6-4, 6-4.
JUNIOR SINGLES
John Farham defeated C. Campbell, 6-4, 6-3.
McGuire defeated S. Kegan, 7-5, 8-6.
SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Nashville 5, Mobile 0
Memphis 4, Birmingham 3
Chattanooga 4, New Orleans 3

CHARTERHOUSE WINS IN CLOSE CRICKET MATCH

Defeats Wellington in English Public School Match at Godalming by Three Wickets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—What will probably be the last Saturday in the public school cricket season of 1917, provided an interesting game between Charterhouse and Wellington, which was played in tolerably fine weather at Godalming. Just before the luncheon interval there was a torrential shower, which naturally affected the wicket. The game was very closely contested, Charterhouse winning by three wickets, each side holding the advantage in turns. The home captain put the visitors into bat, who were represented at the start by N. C. Dobbs and G. A. C. MacNab.

Woodbridge started the bowling from the racket courts' end of the ground. His deliveries were not comfortable to look at, and Dobbs was caught in the slips at the fourth ball without having made any runs. MacNab, a small batsman of 16 summers, was then joined by Bryan, who plays left-handed and is only 15. Despite their years, they played like veterans, staying together for half an hour, when the left-hander was taken in the slips for a useful eight. Wainwright, who then went in, was bowled next ball, and the captain of the team entered the lists with 3 wickets down for 14. At this point, 30 runs went on to the board, with Goodenough playing powerful cricket, but he was caught at deep third man for a useful 14. MacNab was next out after having kept his end up for an hour and a quarter with a score of five runs.

After an hour and a half's play 50 went up and Trench was caught at the wicket for 9. Wellington's tail proved to be the most formidable part of the team, for when P. W. Dollar, who went in last wicket down, partnered C. A. Cameron, their two scores together totaled 72 when Dollar was caught by Rucker with a ball from Bower. The pair added 56 most valuable runs in less than half an hour.

Charterhouse commenced batting at 20 minutes past 4 with A. M. Stern and H. Hollins facing Wellington's bowlers. Hollins went without a run and Woodbridge was dismissed by a catch from Goodenough for 2, with the score at 9. Four runs later, Stern was smartly taken at point and the prospects looked none too rosy for Charterhouse. Beeching now joined Thomas and both batsmen rose to the occasion. Beeching hit 16 off one over, and Thomas made 6 over the boundary, but was caught eventually at cover. The partnership had quite changed the complexion of the match, and Cooke, who next came in, after making 7 was magnificently caught at deep mid on by Cameron who, running in 15 yards, took the ball at his toes and after staggering on a few yards further held a splendid catch. Williams was out in the following over without scoring and again the match appeared favorable to Wellington. Lavenstein who next came in added 20 to the score, but was finally bowled by Dollar. A few minutes later Beeching made the winning hit and Charterhouse won by 3 wickets. The scores are as follows:

WELLINGTON
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G. A. C. MacNab, b. Lavenstein, 5
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John Farham defeated C. Campbell, 6-4, 6-3.
McGuire defeated S. Kegan, 7-5, 8-6.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Nashville 5, Mobile 0
Memphis 4, Birmingham 3
Chattanooga 4, New Orleans 3

BOSTON GAINS ON THE LEADERS

Red Sox Defeat the Philadelphia Athletics While the Chicago Leaders Are Forced to Remain Idle in the American League

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	1917	1916
Chicago	68	42	.618	559	559
Boston	65	41	.613	579	579
Cleveland	60	52	.536	564	564
Detroit	58	53	.523	531	531
New York	53	53	.500	519	519
Washington	49	58	.458	486	486
Philadelphia	40	64	.385	214	214
St. Louis	41	71	.366	536	536

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Boston 5, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland-Chicago, postponed.
St. Louis 10, Detroit 5.
Detroit 7, St. Louis 6.
Washington 9, New York 5.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Washington.
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

The Boston Red Sox are today only one full game behind first place in the American League baseball championship race as the result of their easy victory over the Philadelphia Athletics Monday afternoon by a score of 5 to 1, while the Chicago White Sox, leaders in the championship standing, were forced to remain idle, their game with Cleveland being postponed.

Three other games were played in this league yesterday, Detroit and St. Louis taking part in a double-header which resulted in an even break, 10 to 5, while Detroit took the second one, 7 to 6. Washington won the other game by defeating New York, 9 to 5.

BOSTON DEFEATS ATHLETICS BY 5-1

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Boston had an easy time defeating Philadelphia here Monday, the score being 5 to 1. Errors gave the visitors their first two runs and a batting rally in the sixth gave them the others.

Leonard had the home players, except Grover and Bodie, under control until the ninth inning, when he let up and a shutout was averted. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 5 12 1
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 6 3
Batteries—Leonard and Thomas; Myers, Anderson and Schang; Meyer, Umpires—Moriarty and Evans. Time—1h. 53m.

DETROIT TAKES OPENING GAME

DETROIT, Mich.—St. Louis and Detroit divided a double-header here Monday, the visitors winning the first game 10 to 5. Boland's wildness and C. Jones' unsteadiness were responsible for St. Louis' victory in the first game. The score:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis.....3 2 1 0 2 0 1 1 0 13 9 0
Detroit.....0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 5 12 1
Batteries—Kob, Groom and Severeid; Boland, C. Jones, Cunningham and Spencer, Yelle. Umpires—Connolly and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 52m.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit.....1 1 3 0 0 0 0 8 7 7 1
St. Louis.....3 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 9 9 0
Batteries—Coveleskie, James, Boland and Spencer; Martin, Sotheron and Severeid. Time—1h. 55m.

WASHINGTON WINS FROM NEW YORK, 9-5

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington won the first game of the series from New York here Monday, 9 to 4. Fisher and Shocker were hit hard and got poor support. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington.....4 1 4 0 0 0 8 9 13 4
New York.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 12 1
Batteries—Harper, Dumont and Henry; Fisher, Shocker, Culp and Numanaker. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Dinneen. Time—1h. 53m.

ATHLETIC MEET FOR ENLISTED MEN THIS MONTH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Following the success of its last military athletic events, the New York Athletic Club has sent out an announcement that a comprehensive program had been arranged for Aug. 25 at Travers Island in which the event of principal importance will be a hand grenade throwing contest. These events will be held in place of the scheduled open track and field competitions, which have been postponed at the request of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U.

The New York A. C., in staging the contests for soldiers and sailors of the United States, has found warm support among the enlisted men of the country, which is manifest in the large number of entries received for the various events. The initial hand grenade contest for those who are soon to use their efforts in this direction in reality proved a success beyond expectations, and, if the plans of the N. Y. A. C. carry, the event will take its place regularly on the program at future meets.

The club's purpose in holding these events is to afford the enlisted men relaxation and recreation and, incidentally, to help keep them in good physical condition.

FINE ENTRY FOR NATIONAL PLAY AT FOREST HILLS

Patriotic Singles Will Bring Out Leading Tennis Players—R. N. Williams 2d, to Compete

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Announcement by J. S. Myrick, president of the West Side Tennis Club, that R. N. Williams 2d, the present champion, will play in the United States national patriotic singles lawn tennis tournament beginning at Forest Hills Aug. 20, has aroused interest in the event. Myrick has received definite assurance from Plattsburg, where Williams is in training, that he will play.

There has been uncertainty as to Williams' entry, because it was not known whether the men at Plattsburg would be on leave at the time of the tournament. Advice from Washington, however, have declared that they will be free for about two weeks, which allows Williams to come on.

With W. M. Johnston in California working with the militia and M. E. McLaughlin also on naval duty, it begins to look as though recent champions would be few. Williams' entry will make up in part for the lack of the Californians.

Several of the first 10 will play at Forest Hills, for R. L. Murray, No. 4; C. J. Griffin, No. 6; W. M. Washburn, No. 7, and Dean Mathey, No. 10, have agreed to play. There is also a possibility that J. J. Armstrong, No. 9, may enter, that depending upon arrangements he can make with reference to his work in the Navigation School, where he is enrolled in the Government's service.

In addition to the foregoing, entries have been received from J. R. Stuchan of San Francisco, C. B. Doyle of Boston, C. S. Garland of Pittsburgh, F. B. Alexander, K. H. Behr, S. H. Voshell, T. R. Pell, N. W. Niles, H. H. Throckmorton, junior champion, and E. H. Binzen, junior indoor champion.

From the gallery's viewpoint perhaps the most interesting events will be the three matches between Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national champion, and Miss M. K. Browne of California, former champion. Experienced judges who have seen their matches express the opinion that they are the greatest women tennis players now in competition. Their three matches will be the series for the special trophy offered by Mr. Myrick.

Finals for the junior and boys' national championships—the only titles continued this year—will begin Thursday. Qualifying tournaments have been held in more than 20 cities throughout the United States and a good entry is promised.

The draw for the tournament will be made today at the offices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. The building of the stands is now under way at Forest Hills and arrangements promise to be the equal of those for the previous national event there.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Loss	P.C.
New Haven	55	25	.679
Lawrence	48	38	.557
New London	45	37	.543
Springfield	42	40	.510
Worcester	41	43	.488
Hartford	35	49	.413
Hartford	35	49	.413

RESULTS YESTERDAY
New Haven 3, Worcester 2.
New London 5, Portland 0.
Hartford 9, Springfield 1.

GAMES TODAY
New Haven at Lawrence.
Hartford at Worcester.
New London at Springfield.
Bridgeport at Portland.

LONG CONTEST ENDS WITH TIED SCORE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—New Haven and Worcester battled 16 innings to a 3 to 3 tie here Monday, the game being called on account of darkness. Ball's home run with two on bases accounted for all of the local's runs.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 R H E
Worcester.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 10 4
New Haven.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 13 4
Batteries—Lindstrom and Wilder; Woodward and Flaherty. Umpire—Waters. Time—2h. 52m.

NEW LONDON WINS FROM PORTLAND, 5-0

NEW LONDON, Conn.—New London took advantage of the Portland pitchers' wildness and won the final game of the series, 5 to 0, here Monday afternoon. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New London.....0 0 0 0 0 1 3 1 5 5 0
Portland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1
Batteries—Bartone and Russell; Durnin, Barron and Dempsey. Umpire—Connolly. Time—2h.

HARTFORD WINS GAME BY 9-1 SCORE

HARTFORD, Conn.—Hartford easily defeated Springfield here Monday afternoon, 9 to 1. Keefe broke his losing streak by shutting out Springfield after the first inning. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Springfield.....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 12 4
Hartford.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6
Batteries—Keefe and Skiff; Schwartz and Stephens. Umpire—Irwin. Time—1h. 55m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Team	Won	Loss	P.C.
Toledo 10, Louisville 5.			
Louisville 10, Toledo 5.			
Kansas City 8, Milwaukee 3.			
Milwaukee 9, Kansas City 3.			
Minneapolis 7, St. Paul 6.			

MATCH PLAY IN PRESS CLUB GOLF AT MONTCLAIR

Field of 87 Enter Tournament at Wollaston—F. G. Thayer Wins the Gross Prize

MONTCLAIR, Mass.—The first round of match play is scheduled for today in the annual golf tournament of the Boston Press Club over the course of the Wollaston Golf Club here, the matches to be played any time during the day up to 3 o'clock this afternoon. The qualifying round was played Monday, and a field of 87 golfers were on hand to try for the gross and net prizes offered and to try to win a place in one of the five divisions drawn for match play.

F. G. Thayer and J. L. Hern, both Wollaston golfers, headed the field, with Thayer the winner of the low gross with a fine round of 73. Hern taking the net prize with 82—16—66.

A medal will be awarded the winner of each flight, in which one round of match play will be consumed each day this week up to and including Friday, when the finals are scheduled.

Paul Tewksbury of Woodland was a close second to Thayer for the gross trophy, and, in fact, led the field for 13 holes of the round. Thayer's finish was a brilliant one, with three 3's in a row at the close of his round. The best cards:

T. G. Thayer, Wollaston—
Out.....3 7 2 4 5 5 3 3—37
In.....4 4 5 4 5 2 3 4—39-73

J. L. Hern, Wollaston—
Out.....4 5 2 5 6 6 3 4—38
In.....4 4 5 3 4 5 4 4—37-75

The scores of those who qualified for the first division of match play follow:

Team	Gross	Hcp	Net
J. L. Hern, Wollaston	82	16	66
A. J. Stutz, Green Hill	79	11	68
A. N. Wakefield, Wollaston	86	18	68
F. G. Thayer, Wollaston	73	4	69
S. Dineen, Scarborough	77	8	69
N. H. Vincent, Commonweath	77	8	69
J. E. O'Connell, Wollaston	82	12	70
J. E. Phelps, Wollaston	84	14	70
H. W. Young, Wollaston	90	20	70
P. P. Ewing, Scarborough	106	36	70
J. E. Brennan, Wollaston	83	12	71
T. F. McCarthy, Scarborough			

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MASONIC DENIAL OF PARIS REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The report of the Masonic congress recently held in Paris, given by the Temps and which said that the order of the day voted by the congress regarding the future "society of nations" included the statement that the lot of the nations within the Austro-Hungarian Empire should be decided by plebiscite, has occasioned vigorous comment in the Italian press. The Tribuna states that either there is some remarkable mistake in the report in the Temps or else it is a most extraordinary statement to have been passed by the Italian representatives at the meeting, who were not, as might have been supposed, Balabanof or Grimm but SS. Ferrari and Ernest Nathan, the latter of whom wears the uniform of an Italian officer. Balabanof, it may be explained, is a Russian lady, about whose connections with the Italian Official Socialists there has lately been considerable controversy.

The Grand Orient has issued a statement to the effect that it is in a position to give assurance that to the last article of the order of the day, as reported in several Paris papers, relating to the oppressed peoples in the Austro-Hungarian Empire and their establishment as nations, the clause as to the plebiscite was added either by mistake or fraud. It goes on to say that this clause was not in the order of the day as discussed, and that the representatives of Italian Freemasonry at the congress who were led by Ernesto Nathan and Ettore Ferrari vigorously reaffirmed Italy's incontrovertible right to incorporate all the territories which geographically, ethnologically, and historically belong to her and represent the frontiers which are justly hers, and which constitute her necessary defenses on the Alps and the Adriatic.

Later editions of the Italian papers published a statement from the grand master of Italian Freemasonry, who is, in fact, Ettore Ferrari, which declares that the reports in the Temps and the other French papers are incomplete and inaccurate. The congress was convoked by all the Masonic powers in allied and neutral countries. Its only object was to define the policy which should direct the constitution of a future society of nations. In accordance with Masonic ideals it could not have a more definite political scope; had it been otherwise the Freemasons of the neutral powers would not have been able to take part in the congress.

The general conclusions which S. Ferrari affirms were presented by the Italian delegation and voted unanimously by the congress may be summarized as a statement that the present war had arisen from the ambitions of autocratic government, and that, although the international Masonic congress recognized Freemasonry to be in policy opposed to war, it admired efforts made by nations, as in this present war, to repulse aggression and to establish conditions which were indispensable to the freedom and peaceful union of civilized peoples. It declares that the action of the Masonic representatives in admitting the sad necessity for the war is in conformity with the ideals of Freemasonry. It goes on to state that the innumerable sacrifices which have been made have given the peoples the right to reconstitute the oppressed nations and to assure to each of them a separate existence with free government, and guarantees for national defense and peaceful expansion, and looks forward to the unity of the nations in a free confederation which shall unite all peoples against any attempt which may be made against them.

Another resolution of a more specific character was presented by the Grand Orient of France, which was inaccurately referred to by some French papers. It was passed by a majority, and its concluding passage ran as follows: "Liberation and unification of all the nations at present oppressed in the political and administrative organization of the Austro-Hungarian Empire." It will be seen, concludes the statement, that there is absolutely nothing about the clause mentioning a plebiscite.

RUSSO-BRITISH CLUB FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a meeting held in the House of Commons under

the presidency of Lord Robert Cecil, and attended by members of both Houses of Parliament and by several well-known Russians, it was decided to form a Russo-British club, and a provisional committee was appointed, consisting of five Russians and five British members of Parliament. Sir Paul Vinogradoff, and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Minister of Education, spoke in support of the scheme and advocated the exchange of teachers and professors between the two countries. M. Nabokoff, acting Russian Minister in London, and M. Svatikoff, representative of the Russian Provisional Government, also supported the proposal. Mr. O'Grady, M. P., moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. Porochovskikoff, and carried: "That in order to celebrate the inauguration of the new era in Russia, and to develop an interchange of ideas, social, political, economic, educational, literary and artistic, between the British and Russian people, the oldest and the youngest democracies in Europe, already united on the battlefield in defense of democratic liberty, a club be formed, having central premises in London, to be known as the Russo-British 1917 Bratstvo (Fraternity)."

WELFARE WORK FOR CHILDREN IN DUBLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Welfare work for the children in Dublin, so energetically carried on by the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair when Lord Aberdeen was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has just been brought to the notice of Dublin citizens through a series of well organized meetings and conferences at the Mansion House, and by a folk-dancing fête and "pram parade" in Lord Iveagh's grounds. The meetings were organized by the Women's National Health Association and the welfare of children in the home, school and playground was discussed. Much advice was showered upon the mothers, somewhat bewildering perhaps, as the pitfalls were described as so many that it seemed almost necessary in avoiding one to step into another. But the rows of smiling children showed that a great deal of loving care was freely given.

The Lord Mayor in opening the proceedings hoped that the State and the public would grapple with the unemployment question, low rate of wages and bad housing which he believed prevailed in the city to the detriment of the children's welfare.

Sir T. W. Russell announced that the Department of Agriculture, of which he is vice-president, intended to do its share for the children, by placing the milk of the herd of fine cows at the Royal Albert Farm at Glasnevin within reach of the families of working men, at a price which the people could afford, provided a committee of ladies would take charge of its proper distribution. His announcement was warmly welcomed and applauded.

Addresses on the housing problem were given by the architects, Mr. John Cook and Mr. Kaye-Parry. The city was also described by Dr. Oliver Gogarty in scathing terms. The present condition in the crowded parts, which affected one-third of its inhabitants, had been condemned, and, for his part, he would place the responsibility for it on the corporation, and less directly on the Government. One hoped the other to maintain a deplorable state of things. He stated that many of the corporation own, or are interested in, tenement or second class houses, and the corporation controls the public health department. Good regulations have not been enforced. Slum dwellers are persuaded by politicians to elect slum owners to the City Council. The schools are overcrowded, there is no chance of teaching cleanliness in them, and many of them have no playgrounds.

Later on Dr. Lorcan Sherlock, LL. D., said that a register of tenement owners is being prepared for circulation among members of the corporation and the public. He advocated municipal dairies. Mr. Andrew Beattie, D. L., and other city councillors also spoke. Interesting addresses were given by Miss Cunningham, Trinity Hall; Miss Buchanan, P. L. G.; Mrs. Rushton, members of the Trades Council and others.

In closing the conference the Lord Mayor stated that although he supposed no city in the world could boast

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of finer and better cared-for children than those seen at the Mansion House that week, there remained in the background many mothers and children who could not face the public gaze, and it was the object of the promoters of the conference to gather in these mothers and children and have them taken care of by the State and the city authorities and the State would act so that next year these would take their places with them.

OIL CENSUS TO BE TAKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Minister of Munitions has ordered all users or consumers of creosote oil, green oil, anthracite oil, sharp oil or other oils with a specific gravity of 1.000 or more, distilled from coal tar, and all other oils with a specific gravity of .950 or more distilled from other tars to furnish the following particulars to the Controller of Mineral Oil Production: (1) The source or sources from which

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Recipes From an Up-to-Date Cookery Book

Here are some interesting looking recipes, culled from a Twentieth Century cookery book, which one large department store of New York and Philadelphia has compiled and is giving away free of charge to its patrons.

Corn Meal and Gluten Bread—Pour 2½ cups of yellow or white corn meal into 1½ cups of boiling water. It is not sufficient merely to pour the boiling water over the meal in a cold dish. If yellow meal is used, heat it a little. In addition to pouring it into the boiling water, or mix meal and water and heat in a double boiler. When cool, mix with ¼ cup of gluten, rye or white flour (preference being in order named). 1 tablespoon of sugar, ½ yeast cake (or 1 cake if haste is an object) dissolved in ¼ cup of lukewarm water, 2 tablespoons of butter, lard, or a mixture of the two, and 3 teaspoons of salt. Knead thoroughly, place in a baking tin and bake, when risen sufficiently.

Potatoes—The ingredients are 1 cup of yellow corn meal, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 cup of grated American cheese (about 6 ounces), 3½ cups of boiling water, ¼ teaspoon pepper and ¼ teaspoon of mustard. Boil meal in the water with the salt for 2 hours, better over night in double boiler on simmer burner, or in a fireless cooker. Add pepper, mustard and ¾ cup of cheese. Cook 1 minute, turn on greased square tin, and cook. Cut in square pieces; put rest of cheese on top. Bake 15 minutes. Number served 6. Mold in bread pan 3x3 inches, cut in 12 pieces.

Corn Meal Fish Balls—The ingredients are 2 cups of cold white corn meal mush, 1 cup of shredded codfish (dried codfish is best), 1 egg and 1 tablespoon of butter. Soak the codfish to remove the salt, shred. Combine the ingredients and drop by spoonfuls into hot fat. Drain on porous paper. These codfish balls cook favorably in taste with those made with potato and are easily prepared. These may also be sautéed, in a small amount of fat in a frying pan. The corn meal should stand over night, to get firm.

Vegetable Chowder—The ingredients are ½ pound dried lima beans, 1 pound of carrots, a little fat, ¼ onion, 1 tablespoon of flour (may be omitted), ½ cup of milk, pepper and salt. Soak the beans over night, drain and cook slowly until tender. Brown the sliced onion in the fat, add this and the diced carrots to the beans and cook slowly, 20 to 30 minutes. The flour, blended with the milk, may be added the last 10 minutes.

Vegetable Pie—The ingredients are 2 potatoes, 3 artichokes, 3 tomatoes, ½ tablespoon of corn meal or barley flour, 2 sticks of celery, 1 pint of milk, ½ tablespoon of drippings or butter, seasoning to taste. Bring the milk to a boil and thicken it with the flour. Cut up all the vegetables into small pieces, mix them, season, and put them into a well-greased pie dish. Pour the thickened milk over them, dot the fat over the top in small pieces. Bake for half an hour or more, keeping the dish closely covered, except for the last 5 or 6 minutes, to give the top a chance to get brown. Test the vegetables, to see if they are tender, before serving up, as sometimes they take longer than the half hour to cook, depending on their age and the heat of the oven. You can

use any vegetables you like for this pie, and in any proportions.

Curried Cauliflower—This calls for 1 good cauliflower, 1 small onion, 1 small apple, 2 ounces of butter or drippings, 1 teaspoon of curry powder, ½ pint of stock, ½ tablespoon of corn flour, a pinch of ginger, ½ teaspoon of sugar, salt and pepper to taste. Make a rich sauce by frying the onion and the apple, chopped finely in the fat. Stir in the curry powder and the corn flour, moistened with a little cold water. Cook these for a minute or two, stir in the ginger, sugar and seasonings, and pour in the stock. Bring to boiling point and simmer for about 5 minutes, stirring well. Taste the sauce to make sure that the seasoning is right, adding salt or pepper, if necessary; then pour it over the cauliflower, previously cooked in boiling salted water, then put in a very hot dish.

Carrot Mold—The ingredients are 2 large carrots, 1 tablespoon of butter or drippings, 1 egg, ½ teaspoon of chopped parsley, seasoning to taste. Boil the carrots and mash very thoroughly; add the fat, melted, the egg well beaten, and the seasoning. Beat them all together very well and put into a greased mold. Bake until hot right through, then turn out and sprinkle with the parsley. This is nice served with melted butter or white sauce.

Corn and Cheese Souffle—This requires: 1 tablespoon of butter, 1 tablespoon of chopped green pepper, ¼ cup of flour, 2 cups of milk, 1 cup of chopped corn, 1 cup of grated cheese, 3 eggs, ½ teaspoon of salt. Melt the butter and cook the pepper thoroughly in it. Make a sauce out of the flour, milk and cheese, add the corn, yolks and seasoning; cut and fold in the whites beaten stiffly; turn into a buttered baking dish and bake in a moderate oven 30 minutes. Serve with skimmed milk and without butter, this dish has a food value slightly in excess of a pound of beef and a pound of potatoes.

Green Corn, Tomato, and Cheese—For this dish, you will need 1 table-

spoon of butter, 2 cups of grated cheese, ¾ cup of canned or grated fresh corn, 1 ripe pimiento, ½ cup of tomato puree, 2 egg yolks, 1 teaspoon of salt, ½ teaspoon of paprika, 1 clove of garlic, 4 slices of bread. Into the melted butter, stir the cheese until it, too, is melted. Then add the corn and pimiento, stir for a moment, and add the egg yolk beaten and mixed with the tomato juice and the salt and paprika. Have ready the bread, toasted on one side and very lightly rubbed on its untoasted side with the garlic cut in two. Pour the mixture over the untoasted side of the bread and serve at once. A poached egg is sometimes placed on top of each portion.

Fruit Cakes—For these, you will need: 1 pound of dates, ½ pound of mixed nuts, juice of 2 lemons, 1 tablespoon of ground rice. Stone and chop the dates. Put the nuts through the mincer. Mix nuts and fruit. Grate in the yellow rind of 1 lemon. Then add the juice of 2 lemons, and, with a wooden spoon, shape into a small roll. Finish the shaping with your hands, dipped in the ground rice. Put on a plate till the next morning, when it will be firm enough to cut in slices.

Early English and American Desks

The average collector will not be likely to devote his chief attention to old desks and secretaries, but two or three of these old pieces in a house are highly desirable. In fact, the old-fashioned secretary, with bookcase, desk, and drawers, is about as useful a piece of furniture as the past has bequeathed to us.

A study of old desks and writing cabinets presents an interesting development. The desks of the Seventeenth Century were simply boxes that locked, with flat or sloping tops, writes Walter A. Dyer, in "The Lore of the Antique." These were placed on an ordinary table, when used. They were generally made of oak, and were frequently carved. A very few were placed upon legs or frames, with a shelf beneath.

As early as 1660, however, the "scrutator" (a corruption of escritorio) was invented, though it did not become common until 1700. This was a desk resting on a chest of drawers. The sloping front of the desk portion opened on hinges, forming the writing-desk. This was sometimes held in position by chains, but usually rested on two small drawers, one at each side, that could be pulled out when needed. Later, wooden slides replaced the little drawers. Inside the desk portion were usually pigeonholes and small drawers. The lower portion consisted of a chest of three or four drawers on short ball feet, or one drawer supported by turned legs. Maple, oak, walnut, and white-walnut were used, sometimes with a veneer of bird's-eye maple on the slant top and the fronts of the drawers. The older examples are extremely rare, but scrutatores of various styles, built between 1690 and 1710, are occasionally to be found.

There is one Queen Anne type that is also rare—an oak desk box and drawer resting on a four-legged frame—made between 1702 and 1714. These scrutatores were mostly of English manufacture, but a few of French make found their way to this country early in the Eighteenth Century. By 1710 American cabinet-makers also built a number of them, chiefly of cherry, and occasionally of walnut. These were quite plain and simple in form, and consisted chiefly of the desk top resting on a chest of three or four drawers. After 1730,

there were some very handsome bureau-desks made in America.

In the English development of the scrutator Dutch elements appeared during the first quarter of the Eighteenth Century. Some of these pieces were very graceful, especially a type that resembled the Dutch low-boy in general outline, with the desk resting on top. The lower portion consisted of cabriole legs, with one or two drawers and a scalloped apron beneath. A slanting front opened on hinges and rested on slides. Within were pigeonholes and small drawers. This form of scrutator is also rare, and very valuable because of its beauty. Some of them were more or less elaborate. Maple and cherry were chiefly used in this country, walnut in England.

Between 1740 and 1750, another style was made, more like the older ones, with four large drawers standing on short cabriole or ogee legs. Brass drop-handles were generally used on these early Eighteenth Century pieces.

By 1750, furniture for writing purposes, now called variously desks, scrutatores, escritoirs, and writing-bureaus, had become an important part of the household furniture, and pieces of the last half of the century are less difficult to obtain. Mahogany, cedar, cherry, apple, black walnut, and other woods were employed, both solid and veneered.

Among the many styles manufactured between 1750 and 1780, two types are prominent. The first was a development of the early scrutator, made generally of mahogany, cherry, or maple, with a slant top on hinges, large drawers below, and short ogee, turned or carved legs. The other type was the forerunner of the secretary or bookcase-desk. On top stood a cabinet with shelves and doors. These were usually of paneled wood, though glass and mirror doors were used as early as 1750. The desk top, which opened on hinges and rested on slides, was sloping, covering a row of pigeonholes and small drawers. Often there were sliding candle-stands. Below these were large drawers, with short cabriole, ball or turned feet. Rarely the ball-and-claw foot was used. The top of the cabinet was at first square; later the broken arch appeared. These were often called bureau desks.

The Feeling for Strict Simplicity



A new model, having soft collar and scarf cut in one with the coat

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A quaint perverseness may be observed at the moment, in the Bois, and elsewhere where fashion rules, in the felt hats, which almost invariably accompany the most diaphanous summer dresses. These hats, seen at their best and in the finest, softest felt, are usually in a flat sailor shape. This fancy has been tentatively put forward in bygone seasons, but never so determinedly adopted as now. The favorite colors for this type of headgear are oyster-white, putty, champagne, and various shades of gray. The only trimming allowed on them is a narrow pugree-like swathe of fine gauze in some contrasting color, as, for instance, pale lemon will be used with a soft shade of gray.

There is still a feeling for the strictly simple hat, made in some transparent material, the only decorative note being a gossamer veil with rather an elaborate border. This is skillfully arranged, turned back over the crown, and allowed to fall gracefully over the back, three little postes of naturally tinted flosses keeping it firm in front.

A particularly fine make of crinoline straw is also to be seen in some of the best models, so fine as to be almost lacelike in texture. These hats are really quite as transparent as those in lace or tulle, but considerably more durable.

In some of the foremost ateliers, a new line is to be seen, a variation of the erstwhile Watteau plait. In its latest presentation, it is evolved by means of more or less elusive draperies, which, instead of hanging as a separate back, are caught up in such a way from the general drape of the gown as to have the appearance of an orthodox Watteau plait.

The effect of this is particularly good, when seen in a gown of two diaphanous materials, one perhaps a plain georgette combined with a patterned nylon. In this case, soft folds will fall in the prettiest manner from under the arms before being caught up, to be in some cases crossed and carried round to the front again. Here they are held high up, with an antique motif of paste ancle.

The simplicity of frocks is still a marvel of ingenuity, a new feature, seen in some of the latest models, being a finely knitted three-quarter length tunic, falling over a plain skirt. This tunic is cut right up at each side, from the hem to the waistline, this detail being observed on many of the new frocks. An outstanding feature of the model in question is a deep swathed centre, and long tucked sleeves of black satin, the sleeves set into a low shoulder line of an otherwise plain white frock.

A small variety of the popular silk pompon was seen at intervals, at the lower edge of the satin swathe. Another variety of the same idea was carried out in a frock also of fine white voile. In this case, the under skirt was knitted and the three-fourths length overdress, slightly gathered from neck to hem, showed fine rows of China-blue darning. First, at the neck line, reaching from shoulder to shoulder, this darning was seen, then two single lines a short depth from the waist,

then the whole of the rest of the tunic was filled in with the same darning, leaving a plain border at the extreme edge as a hem. The sleeves were very representative, hanging in full folds from a still lower shoulder line, the center filled with a deep band of the darning, while at the wrists the fullness was gathered into a looped cord—quite a new form of finish and decidedly chic. A fold of satin was simply twisted, holding the tunic in place at the waist, while, at the sides, it was caught again with two tiny wreaths of colored silk flowers, scarlet, blue and green.

Yet another simple gown makes quite a feature of a plain, straight bodice, with the top of the shoulder fitted closely. From the bodice at a straight line, yet not too low, hangs a straight skirt, gathered fully all round underneath a deep waistbelt of black and white check silk, in the center of which is set a little square motif of black velvet. A short pocket fold at either side, trimmed with a single row of buttons, two more of which appear on the plain bodice, are the only note of decoration permitted. The sleeves, carrying out the main scheme, are set full into the closely molded shoulder, and evolve, some little way above the wrist, into closely fitted mitten cuffs, at which is seen yet one more row of buttons.

The coat sketched is quite one of the best of the latest models, showing the now approved fashion of cutting a soft collar and scarf in one with the coat. This scarf can be adjusted at the wish of the wearer. The coat in question is designed to wear as an extra wrap over thin frocks, but can be worn equally well for driving, being full enough to allow of its being well crossed over if necessary.

A Basket for the Summer Parasol

If you have a country house, or just a tiny summer cottage, you will find, doubtless, that a parasol basket is a great convenience. Also, it may be quite ornamental. One does not think of umbrellas as adding anything to the beauty of the home; they are such prosy, merely utilitarian things, that mere safe keeping is quite enough for them to demand. Unless, of course, they have to be kept somewhere out in the public eye. In that case, one naturally wants to make the container harmonize with the accompanying furniture, and so chooses an artistic receptacle.

Parasols, however, are an accepted part of the colorful, dainty summer paraphernalia of a woman, and, as such, demand attention and care. This year they are particularly pretty, and they are provided for all occasions—fluffy affairs for garden parties and such festivities, and gay ones to go with the many colored sport suits. One often likes to have a convenient receptacle to keep them in, so that one may catch up a parasol when going out and have a place to put it away tidily in, without being obliged to carry it to one's own room. For such a purpose, the tall wicker waste baskets, either round or rectangular

How would you like to have a little house up on the roof, that is, supposing you were a city dweller and lived in one of those cave dwellings of modern times, an apartment house? Not but what they are quite an improvement on the cave dwellings of old, comfortable and attractive and convenient.

There are those, however, who find it difficult to adjust themselves to the compactness of an apartment and the lack of the yard to which they were accustomed in former homes. Of late years, for the accommodation of a chosen few, an occasional enterprising landlord has built a little house on the roof of his large apartment house, and such places have been eagerly sought after.

Two young women in New York have such a home, one of the first of its kind in the city. It consists of two rooms, a bath and kitchenette. The kitchenette really occupies one corner of the living room from which it is shut off by large double doors. And a convenient kitchenette it is, with its refrigerator under the long, broad table shelf, between the white porcelain sink at one end, and the two-burner gas stove at the other. At each end, too, are built-in cupboards with glass doors, one for dishes and the other for various dry food supplies, such as flour and sugar and spices and cereals and such things, all in neatly labeled jars and cans. The sink is high enough to be a joy; one does not have to bend over it. And above it, on the long back wall, is a window, through the iron bars of which, inquisitive vines from the garden outside frequently peep through. Some of the cooking implements find a place in a cupboard, beside the refrigerator under the shelf; others are hanging neatly and compactly above it upon the walls. A bread box also finds a bit of wall space and there is an oven, too, so that baking and roasting may be done at will.

Outside of this, the living room is a long rectangular apartment with windows on the east, west and south. The general color scheme is brown. The walls are hung with a soft cloudy brown paper that, somehow, slightly resembles leather. The furniture is of fumed oak, mission style. Just beyond the kitchenette, is a big roomy couch piled high with cushions. Its cover is some sort of a coarse, bur-lap-like cotton material, in brown with a conventional design of leaves, cut out of slightly lighter brown linen and appliquéd upon it. This opens out into a double bed, when desired. As the steam radiator also occupies space along that same wall, down at the far end of the room, the couch could not be pushed flat up against the wall. So one of the girls, who is quite an amateur carpenter, summoned her inventive ability and built a most ingenious little cupboard into that space. It reaches down to the floor and promptly solved the problem of where to keep the sheets and blankets and pillows and such things, which belonged to that bed, during the day time. The top is flat—the front is in two parts, hinged so that the upper part may be let down to open it—and on this she placed a little book rack, which she constructed, so that the books in it rest at such an angle that any one curled up among the cushions could read the titles easily and so choose what she would read. Then she stained the whole thing a dark brown, to harmonize with the rest of the woodwork.

Beneath the window, which is between the entrance door and the kitchenette, is a low bookcase, the top of which makes an excellent serving table for dinner. At the other end of the room is another window and, below this, the amateur carpenter has built a comfortable seat which tops a useful cupboard. This seat has a pad, with a cover similar to that of the couch and some cushions all its own. And the cupboard has a shelf midway and a neat little front door.

The second of the two rooms is a real bedroom, just a bedroom, no sitting-room-by-day effect. Beside the bed, with its dainty white dimity spread, is the dressing table and, beyond that, an old-fashioned chest of drawers. Unlike most real houses, however, the bedroom has no closet, but a shelf along one wall with hooks and a pretty cretonne curtain, which matches the cushions on the shirt-

waist box at the foot of the bed and harmonizes with the light wall paper which is white and lavender or, rather, white with delicate lavender stripes and a border of wisteria blossoms.

The bathroom is of the regulation New York type, white tiled and tubbed, but, even here, the amateur carpenter found an opportunity to build in at least three useful cupboards, one of which is quite a good sized linen chest.

But what these two young women enjoy most of all is their garden. Their corner of the roof is unspoiled by clothes lines and water tower and lends itself readily, in spite of its pebbled surface, to a garden. At all of their windows they have boxes with ivy and other green things growing, but the two in the living room which borders on their garden are particularly gay this season with scarlet runners. That side of the little house is almost covered with beautiful woodbine, too.

This summer they have tried an experiment. They have taken a number of long wooden boxes of the window box type and with them marked off a rectangular section of the roof next their house. Then they planted these boxes with the scarlet runner beans and other things, put up poles at the ends, stretched a line across the full length of the row of boxes and, when the beans began to grow, tied

them to strings hanging from the cross line. A friend gave them some hollyhock slips and these they planted in more boxes at either side of the entrance to their outdoor sitting room, as they called it. The vines grew so fast that it was not long before they had a lovely leafy screen separating their garden from the rest of the roof. It makes a delightful dining room, too. They frequently take out a rug, some chairs and a table, and, with a cover and some cushions for the bench which the amateur carpenter has built out there, they have a most attractive summer living room. And, in the evenings, when they wish to knit or read out there, all that they have to do is to take the electric drop light out of the house window and put it in a stand outside. They have flowers, too, growing in their outdoor garden, beginning with crocuses in the spring and daffodils and narcissus, then pansies and geraniums and others and, to have it useful as well as beautiful this year, they have raised lettuce and romaine quite successfully, only a little, to be sure, but enough to be able to serve to a dinner guest occasionally, with the carelessly casual remark that it came out of their garden.

Altogether, it is a charming little place, the tiny house on the roof, and it has not at all the feeling of belonging to one of the city's big apartment houses.

Pretty Things of Painted Tin

"What unusual vases those are; wherever did you find them? How beautifully they match the red of the window draperies!" exclaimed the guest who had just arrived at the lake shore camp, where she was to make a visit. She had just been shown the huge combination dining and living room, with its woodsy color scheme of red and green and brown, and was admiring the plain, straight, crimson vases of wild flowers on the soft green of the plain wooden tables.

"We have been doing a great deal of craft work this summer," was the hostess' reply; "in fact, we have set up one tent just for that, and there we keep our painting and embroidery materials, willow and reed and raffia for the basket making, and all sorts of other supplies for handicraft. Every guest who comes may work out there whenever she chooses. I am so glad you like those vases; we painted them ourselves. If you will look at them carefully, you will notice that, in shape and size, they bear a remarkable resemblance to the large sized tin cans in which you buy tomatoes and other products. It was quite a simple matter, turning the rough edges in, so that they might be used without discomfort. Then we simply painted them red and varnished them well. It is a lovely, rich shade, isn't it; and very pretty with bouquets of Queen Anne's lace, or ferns. We have been salvaging other tins and decorating them, too. Come out and let me show you our craft tent, where we do most of our hand work."

"Those small, round, flat cans that marshmallows so often come in lend themselves readily to decoration, and one can make most attractive boxes for the dressing table out of them. See this one in black, with the line of white dots, like pearls or beads, around the edges. That, when finished, is to have a cameo-like decoration, also in white. Here is another, just begun; don't you like this deep, rich rose pink? This, I believe—I am not making it myself—is to have a sort of Persian design in soft blue and white. And just look at these small glass jars; do they not look familiar? Yes, that is just what they are—the jars you buy mayonnaise in. You see, we are painting the metal covers on these. Sometimes we paint them for use on the dressing table, to match the color scheme of the room."



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THE HOME FORUM

The Prodigal Son

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE parable of the prodigal son, so wonderfully recorded by Luke, there is told the story of one who for a time chose for himself a life of self-indulgence. The youth having departed from his father's house had gone into a strange land, where he "wasted his substance with riotous living." The narrative continues: "And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty famine in that land; and he began to be in want. . . . And when he came to himself, he said, 'I will arise and go to my father. . . . And he arose, and came to his father.'"

Christ Jesus, the great spiritual instructor of mankind, recounted every one of his parables with the express purpose of enlightenment. They were told to make men wiser concerning the deep things of God, and to warn them about the slippery pathways of material existence. Never for a moment did Jesus lose sight of his mission, which was to reveal God, the Father, to mankind, thereby acquainting them at the same time with the true nature of man; for he knew that it was only as mankind became better acquainted with reality that they would turn proportionately from unreality, from the sensuous and material.

The prodigal son typifies every sensuous impulse of the human mind. It is the "carnal mind" of mortals. It is the flesh which lusteth against the Spirit continually. Now, if one reflects upon it, does it not seem as if the world were occupying the greater part of its time with non-spiritual affairs? From morn till night the crazy material dream seems to go on, in which is enacted every conceivable human passion from the darting impulse of stinging hatred to the deeply laid scheme which is satisfied only with the destruction of human life. If human existence were to be looked upon only from one point of view, it would seem to be a chaotic mass of unrelenting strife, a whirlpool of evil in which death was the undisputed

monarch. But Christian Science, as its voice is heard, is rescuing mankind from this whirlpool of human belief. Christian Science cries aloud that God is All-in-all; that God is infinite good; and demands every man to arrest himself, just at the very spot where he now finds himself, in order that he may take account of what is true concerning God, and so come to understand the erroneous nature of so-called material existence.

On page 337 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Sensualism is not bliss, but bondage. For true happiness, man must harmonize with his Principle, divine Love; the Son must be in accord with the Father, in conformity with Christ." In these two sentences lies the explanation of the prodigal son. The prodigal broke away of his own accord from the parent who loved him; he seemed to endeavor to get as far away as possible from his father, in order the more fully to sample the bitter-sweets of sensuality. And it was only after he had proved conclusively to himself that evil never satisfies, but always satiates, that he resolved to return to his right place, to his father's house.

That is exactly how it is with every man in the world today. There is not a single human being who has not experimented to some extent with the belief of evil. In fact every time a man panders to material sense, no matter how innocent it may seem to be, he is eating the husks. How, then, is mankind to get rid of the bondage? Sensualism really includes all forms of material indulgence. Obviously freedom can be gained only through obtaining an understanding of, and gaining an affection for, the truth. As Mrs. Eddy has put it, "man must harmonize with his Principle, divine Love." And this necessitates the acquiring of a scientific knowledge of Principle.

Christian Science teaches that, since God is infinite, divine Love is ever-present, and the only real presence. Divine Love is purely spiritual. There

An Ancient Republic

"I recall a miniature republic lost in a corner of the Pyrenees," said Napoleon Bonaparte.

"Yet Andorra exists as a fact of history," writes Virginia Johnson in "Two Quaint Republics." "Few modern travelers on the great thoroughfare routes of Spain and France pause to seek the tiny stronghold of liberty, entrenched amidst a rampart of rocks and encircling mountains. Situated in a nook of the southern slopes of the Pyrenees, with an area of one hundred and fifty square miles, it has been an independent state since the latter part of the Eighth Century."

"The development and stability of a republic may be largely determined by its site. Andorra owes durability to the environment of lofty peaks on all sides, except the south, where the river Embalre flows in the direction of the Spanish frontier. The territory consists of three valleys, divided into six parishes, boasting some twelve thousand inhabitants. The villages of Ordino, Tansanassa, Saint-Julien, Saldu, Canillo, Encamp, La Escaldas, and several hamlets built in the defiles and on the grassy uplands, lead to the chief town of Andorra-la-Vieille. This capital has a church built in the Romanesque style, and a semi-fortified Council House. It has been the seat of government for centuries. A charter of franchise was granted by Charlemagne as a recompense of services rendered by the Andorrans in the campaign against the Moors. The mighty ruler thus gave freedom to the tiny clan, and permitted the Andorrans to govern themselves by municipal administration, safely sheltered in their mountain retreat. Louis-le-Debonnaire, surnamed the Pious by the grateful Republic, confirmed these privileges. From that epoch the valleys of Andorra have been ruled by the code of laws of the capitularies of their first founder. . . . The community is governed by a synde or mayor, and a council of twenty-four members. Two vigilers, or magistrates, one appointed by France, and the other by the Bishop of Urgel, on the part of Spain, maintain the equilibrium of power with near neighbors. Each nation receives a yearly tribute from the Republic."

"To the American, child of the present, born to this priceless boon of freedom in the widest and fullest significance of a noble inheritance, the contemplation of little Andorra holding its own through all the changing phases of European politics, is replete with interest. The ill-fated State, in turn, seems to shake the hoary head of wisdom and admonish: 'Oh, young America, you have an untrammeled horizon of inexhaustible resources and illimitable space in which to develop a future. What do you know of the cares of government, with delicate diplomatic adjustment of possible tiffs between the Bishop of Urgel on the one hand and the suzerain of France on the other, through the medium of the two vigilers? Surely you have not needed to beg the mountain recesses to hide you, flying from the invasion of the passing hordes of Saracens. Surely you have not trembled for your home in the gathering storms of distant wars, revolutions, and conquest by sea and land, rising with the menace of thunder from the Valley of Carol, and

the breach of Roland on the Spanish frontier, and Ax and Ariège, on the limits of France. In your great Republic of the West you are independent from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. Guard well your birthright.'"

"The gateway of Spain to modest Andorra leads from the Bay of Biscay to the rocky defiles of the Pyrenees through the land of palm, aloe, citron, and fig, where Beauty decks her tresses with jasmine, roses, or violets in the patio of her house, or dances the bolero and cacha in the countryside with a supple grace; the traveler in the dark and smoky living room of the posada, kitchen and stable in one, watches the little pot simmer on the fire, which contains a frugal supper of peppers, onions and bread, preparatory to passing the night on the earthen floor, wrapped in his cloak. . . . The actual portal of the frontier is formed of heights clothed with pine-trees, glaciers glistening in the sun, and vast amphitheatres surrounded by dark abysses where flow turbulent streams."

"The gateway of France to this tiny stronghold of liberty is a succession of more gradual slopes of pasturage, with rough beds of torrents and trackless ledges. In the month of November a traditional nomad host descends these declivities. The herdsman precedes the flocks, with a bell in his hand; the master and mistress follow on horses, carrying the younger children on the croup of their saddles, while the eldest daughter, distaff in hand, and the grown son, clad as a hunter, furnished with a bag of salt marked with a red cross, close in the rear."

"Such is Andorra, the mountain fastness that has stood so many years above the vicissitudes of conflicts of religions, and the fall of kingdoms and empires."

Twilight

On a pale strip of seashore
I sat alone, lost among fugitive thoughts.
The sun was sinking lower and threw
Glowing, red beams upon the water.
And the white, widening line of waves,
Pulsed by the urging tide,
Rolled in and rumbled nearer and nearer—
A curious mingling of walling and whistling.
Of laughing and murmuring, sighing and shouting;
And, under it all, the strange croon of the ocean.

It was as though I heard forgotten stories,
Ancient and lovely legends,
That once I heard as a child
From our neighbor's children.
When we, in the summer evening,
On the stone steps before the door,
Huddled together and listened
With eager hearts.
And sharp, inquisitive eyes—
While the growing girls
Sat at the opposite windows;
Their heads showing above the
fragrant flower-pots,
Faces like roses;
Laughing and moon-illuminated.
—Heine (Tr. by Louis Untermeyer).

Work, Duty and Discipline

One of the lessons which experience most clearly teaches is that work, duty and discipline of character are essential elements of lasting happiness.—Lecky.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

St. Monans, Fife

Where the Firth of Forth broadens out into the North Sea it is bordered on the south by the fertile farm lands of East Lothian, while on the north lies the "Kingdom of Fife," fronted, as Buchanan has said, with a "girdle of little towns,"—"oppidula prae cingitur." The number of towns which crowd along its coast is one of Fife's most marked characteristics, and it was likened, so says tradition, by King James VI, to "a gray

Wagner and Franz Liszt

In his autobiography, Wagner speaks many times of his friendship with Liszt. Not only had Liszt managed to produce "Lohengrin" in Weimar with more success than had seemed possible with the limited resources at his disposal, but he endeavored to indicate what the opera was intended to represent. "First of all, he prepared a detailed account of

the production of 'Lohengrin.' Seldom has a written description of a work of art won for it such attentive friends, and commanded their enthusiastic appreciation from the outset, as did this treatise of Liszt's, which extended even to the most insignificant details. Karl Ritter distinguished himself by providing an excellent German translation of the French original, which was first published in the *Illustrirte Zeitung*. Shortly after this Liszt also issued 'Tannhäuser' in French, accompanied by a similar preface on its origin and these pamphlets were the chief means of awakening, now and for long after, especially in foreign countries, not only a surprisingly sympathetic interest in these works, but also an intimate understanding of them such as could not possibly have been attained by the mere study of its pianoforte arrangements. But, far from being satisfied with this, Liszt contrived to attract the attention of intellects, outside Weimar to the performances of my operas, in order, with kindly compulsion, to force them upon the notice of all who had ears to hear and eyes to see. . . . Even in the narrow circle of professional musicians its effects seem not to have been unimportant; for Robert Franz, whom Liszt dragged almost by force to a performance of 'Lohengrin,' spoke of it with unmistakable enthusiasm. This example gave the lead to many other journals, and for some time it seemed as though the otherwise dull-witted musical press would energetically champion my cause."

While staying in Switzerland Wagner describes going for a short holiday. "The visit was spoilt in the most dismal fashion by continuous rain," but, on the homeward journey, "magnificent weather set in." "With

affectionate enthusiasm we at once attributed this change to Liszt, as he arrived in Switzerland in the best of spirits immediately after we had returned to Zürich. Thereupon followed one of those delightful weeks, during which every hour of the day becomes a treasured memory. I had already taken more roomy apartments on the second floor in the so-called Vorderen Escher Häuser, in which I had before occupied a flat that was much too small on the ground floor. Frau Stockar-Escher, who was part owner of the house, was enthusiastically devoted to me. She was full of artistic talent herself, being an excellent amateur painter in water-colors, and had already taken great pains to rearrange the new dwelling as luxuriously as possible."

"I had the flat so charmingly furnished with carpets and decorative furniture that Liszt himself was surprised into admiration as he entered my 'petite elegance,' as he called it. Now for the first time I enjoyed the delight of getting to know my friend better as a fellow-composer. In addition to many of his celebrated pianoforte pieces, which he had only recently written, we went through several new symphonies with great ardor, and especially his 'Faust' symphony. . . . My delight over everything I heard by Liszt was as deep as it was sincere, and, above all, extraordinarily stimulating. . . . Those almost bewilderingly delightful days, with the inevitable rush of friends and acquaintances, were interrupted by an excursion to the Lake of Lucerne, accompanied only by Herwegh, to whom Liszt has the charming idea of offering a 'draft of fellowship' with himself and me from the three springs of the Grütli."

North Atlantic Seashore Birds

"Half a century ago all our sandy beaches from Hatteras to the Bay of Fundy teemed in summer with a screaming multitude of gulls and terns of various species, watching over their villages of nests amid the sand hillocks—hovering, wheeling, darting, tipping from side to side upon outstretched wings, their snowy plumage glistening alternately against the sky or the sea. This beauty and grace has almost disappeared from all easily accessible shores," writes Ernest Ingersoll.

"Certain small birds still enliven the shores, however. Swallows are nowhere more numerous, for they naturally belong to the seashore cliffs, and the sterile but grassy shore fields, and dune tracts are alive with several sorts of sparrows rarely seen elsewhere—such as the sharp-tailed and seaside finches, the yellow-winged and Savannah grasshopper sparrows, all of which are of pallid colors and have weak, prattling voices. Two very characteristic little sprites of the salt marshes are the marsh wrens—long billed and short billed. They resemble in appearance the ordinary house wrens, cocking up their tails and flashing energy. It is astonishing how numerous they are among the reeds in all the back bays, and while you hear their incessant, melodious and powerful voices on every side, how difficult it is to get sight of one. By this month (August)

they are past the breeding time, but you may find hundreds of their nests still occupied as roosting places at night by both old and young. They are in the form of large, hollow ball baskets woven of grass, and hung to the reeds, and entered through a small door in the side. If there is a bird with more jollity in him than a marsh wren, I do not know his name.

"As August wanes into golden September one begins to see many shore birds that are slowly making their way southward. Upon the grassy downs alongshore, plovers like the killdeer and upland, whirl about and shout out their names; nimble sandpipers go scurrying along the sands wherever you walk, chasing the retreating ripples to their lowest verge, then skipping back out of the way of each advancing wave; and the marshes become noisy with the clucking of various mud hens and alive with ducks and their kindred. Autumn is the heyday of seaside birds."

The Emblem of Christianity

The emblem of practical Christianity is the Samaritan stooping over the wounded Jew. No fastidious hand can lift from the dust fallen humanity and bind up its unsightly gashes. Sentimental lamentation over evil and suffering may be indulged in until it becomes a sort of melancholy luxury, like the weeping for Thammuz by the apostate daughters of Jerusalem.—Whittier.

water of the harbor and the brown fishing smacks with their splashes of bright paint. A typical little fishing town is St. Monans." Mr. Dick says, "devoted to that and nothing else. The houses tumble down the cliff to the little harbor, and the children tumble down to the boats as soon as they can walk. In every open space, great poles are erected on which to hang the nets to dry, and at the end of the town you will find them spread out on the green grass. . . . At the west end of the town stands the beautiful little church, which makes St. Monans so beloved of artists. I never saw a church so close to the shore. At high tides the waves wash the churchyard wall and splash you as you enter the gate." In his Journal Sir Walter Scott mentions visiting this little fourteenth century church, built in the "solid, gloomy, but impressive Gothic." "It was built," he says, "by David II, in the fulfillment of a vow made to St. Monan on the field at Neville's Cross. One would have judged the King to be thankful for small mercies, for certainly St. Monan proved but an ineffective patron."

Saith the Desert Seer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thy privilege is to plant the berry-tree,
In trustfulness and love;
Thy wisdom is to let the question be—
What man shall eat thereof?
To every wind in melody give ear,
Quick! lock it in a song;
Learn of the bird that brings the
summer here—
Ah, not to tarry long!
And yieldest thou to fear or idle
wrath,
Thou art both fool and slave;
Have valor, slay the lion in thy
path—
But trample not his grave.
Whoso has flowers for friends, a song
to sing,
Heaven marks his dwelling-place;
The jungle whelps no gaunt and
hungry thing
Dare look him in the face.

The Best Humor

"I have said myself somewhere, I do not know what, correct (for definitions never are complete), that humor is wit and love; I am sure at any rate," Thackeray says in his lecture on "Charity and Humor," "that the best humor is that which contains most humanity, that which is flavored throughout with tenderness and kindness. This love does not demand constant utterance or actual expression, as a good father, in conversation with his children or wife, is not perpetually embracing them, or making protestations of his love; . . . it sets the father cheerily to work through the long day, supports him through the tedious labor of the weary absence or journey, and sends him happy home again, yearning toward the wife and children. This kind of love is not a spasm, but a life. . . . And so with a loving humor: I think it is a genial writer's habit of being; it is the kind gentle spirit's way of looking out on the world—that sweet friendliness, which fills his heart and his style, you recognize it, even though there may not be a single point of wit, or a single pathetic touch in the page; though you may not be called upon to salute his genius by a laugh or a tear. That collision of ideas which provokes the one or the other must be occasional. . . . And so the writer's jokes and sentiments, his ebullitions of feeling, his outbreaks of high spirits, must not be too frequent. One tires of a page of which every sentence sparkles with points, of a sentimentalist who is always pumping the tears from his eyes or your own. One suspects the genuineness of the tear, the naturalness of the humor; these ought to be true and manly in a man, as everything else in his life should be manly and true; and he loses his dignity by laughing or weeping out of place or too often."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1917

EDITORIALS

A Western Egypt

DURING all the weary weeks during which the Food Bill was hung up, in the Senate, it never seemed to dawn upon those who were responsible for the delay that a condition of things existed, and was daily becoming worse, which was rendering prompt action a necessity not only to the United States, not only to its allies, but to the world at large. Even if the war came to an end tomorrow, the food question would not be solved. The difficulties would certainly be mitigated, but the question would by no means be settled. The war, however, is not coming to an end tomorrow. It might have been brought to an end during the coming winter, if it had not been for the lamentable and unnecessary delays over such matters as the food question and the question of ships. It can, indeed, still be brought to an end during the winter, but it will only be by a determination to set the interests of humanity before the interests of interests. Supposing, however, that the war did come to an end tomorrow, the food question in an aggravated condition would still be present. Let us take a single example, from a quarter of the globe which probably gets least consideration, and which is not likely to get too much sympathy at the present moment. The instance is the Ottoman Empire, and if the Senate, and all those who have been responsible for the delays in the past, and those people who may have it in their minds to cause other delays in the future, are not aware of the condition of things in the Ottoman Empire, it is not for want of telling.

Let it be said once more, therefore, quite definitely, that the countries of the Ottoman Empire are in the grip of starvation. Now because certain responsible Turkish ministers gave rein to the fanatical instincts of the Turks in general, and to the murderous passions of the Kurds in particular, and encouraged the extermination of the Armenians, and something worse than that extermination, the torture and outrage of a people, it does not follow that every Turk is tarred with the same brush, nor does it mean that a very large section of the Turkish people, and that section the one which is suffering the most at the present minute, and is likely to suffer the most in the immediate future, is at all responsible. The Ottoman Turk himself, outside the Pasha class, is something of a gentleman and would not be guilty of the wholesale murders and outrages in which the Kurd openly rejoices, and it is just this Turkish peasant who is feeling and is going to feel the effects of the criminal policy of the duumvirate in Constantinople most in the coming winter, or in the following spring and summer, even if peace should be declared. It must not be forgotten that the mere declaration of peace is not going to replace pre-war conditions. The tillage of the fields has been neglected, crops which should have been planted have not been planted, and what crops have been planted are proving poor in their yield. There is an utter absence of draft animals, and there are no railways to do the distributing work. Therefore, the conditions in Turkey alone will demand help from the United States, and the longer the war lasts, the greater will be the necessity when peace comes.

This, of course, is only a single example. The same conditions, though in far less aggravated forms, will exist over much of the world. Unless the United States and Canada, which are destined to be the Egypt of humanity in the lean years with which humanity is threatened, are prepared unselfishly and unstintingly to do their work, they will be weighed in the scales and found wanting. Nobody knows this better than President Wilson and Mr. Hoover, but the efforts of President Wilson and Mr. Hoover to save precious hours have been ignored, or something worse, in quarters where they ought to have received their greatest support and encouragement. Take only one example, the question of grain for alcohol. In order to save the Food Bill at all it was found necessary to drop the clauses with respect to beer, whilst the delay, with regard to the whole bill, has been so long as to have given time to the distilling interests to buy up immense quantities of corn for conversion into drink, which it is proposed to sell back to the country, either for destruction or redistillation, at an enormous profit to those concerned. If the bill had passed the Senate as quickly as it passed the House, not only would the withdrawal of all this mass of grain have proved impossible, but it would have been equally impossible to waste the material, time, and labor expended in the brewing of beer.

It is perfectly true, of course, that the support of John Barleycorn and Robin Hop does not come from one country in particular. Those two worthies may indeed be described as the most cosmopolitan of the world's people. Their influence stretches far further than that of the two great brethren who preceded them. Indeed, from Samothracia to Cyrene, or even to Tarentum, would be a very limited venue for either of them. Their influence unfortunately stretches from China to Peru. For instance, in London we have Father Bernard Vaughan declaring, at the ceremony of the unveiling of a war memorial, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, in Holloway, that there is no wickedness in drinking a glass of beer. That he would rather see the working man with his glass of beer contented, than plotting treason without it. In short, that to the British working man beer is not only a refreshing drink, but a highly nourishing liquid food, and that this British working man needs something to make him cheerful and happy under the daily dread hours of monotonous work in the munition factories, and that the strikes in these have been partially due to the workers being out of condition through lack of beer. Now, in the face of the serious food conditions existing in the world Father Bernard Vaughan thinks, apparently, that a glass of beer stands largely between the working man and treason. It is to be hoped that the working man will enjoy the compliment. He also thinks that the constitution of the working man is supported

on beer. It is to be hoped that he will find due support from the chemists as to the amount of nourishment the working man can get from beer as opposed to the food out of which beer is made. But more remarkable than all this, Father Bernard Vaughan declares that if you deprive the munition maker of his beer you reduce his efficiency. Now it has been said, and said with a great deal of truth, that the war is being won in the munition factories. Therefore it is a logical deduction that Father Bernard Vaughan regards beer at present as the most powerful agency for winning the war. One can only wonder what Mr. Hoover would have to say to this, if the time should ever come when great demands should be made upon him for food for the people of the United Kingdom.

The truth of the matter is that the food supply of the world today is extremely precarious, and that it will not be any thanks to those who encourage drinking if the storm is finally weathered. The people who are recklessly encouraging drink, and the people who are foolishly declining to support Mr. Hoover on the ground of the recklessness of the people who are encouraging it, should try to realize that the food supplies of the United States are, at the present moment, a great trust for humanity. Let those people who are threatening to try to thwart Mr. Hoover, because their sympathies are not with the United States or the Allies in the present war, and those people who see in the war only increased personal profits to themselves, remember that they are not going to escape the effect of their wrongdoing because of their ignorance or in spite of premeditation. "Though the mills of God grind slowly," wrote Friedrich von Logau, "yet they grind exceeding small," and though the German writer was only paraphrasing a great Greek saying, the Greek saying has lasted because of the truth that was in it. A man does not escape, even by death, from his own mental environment, the mills of Principle grind exceeding small, and as a mere selfish precaution the world had better remember that the Greek saying, preserved by the German writer, and translated by Longfellow, has a deep significance for all time.

British Trade Unions and the War

THE national report of the General Federation of Trade Unions in the United Kingdom, issued recently, is a specially interesting document at the present time. No one can give it even the most cursory study without appreciating the remarkable breadth of view which it everywhere displays in regard to the present economic position of the world. Thus, in discussing the advance in prices which obtains practically everywhere, the report enumerates thirteen different causes which have contributed to these advances. Several of the causes are, of course, generally recognized, but some are appreciated only by those who give careful study to the question. The report is an exhaustive analysis of the matter, but it is when it comes to a question of remedy that the value of the view set forth is particularly noticeable. The Federation will have no dealings with anything in the nature of a palliative. It brushes aside all "emergency expedients," and asserts that the only real remedy, either now or in the future, for such a shortage as that now experienced, lies in increased world production, and in the avoidance of waste, whether this be national, local, or personal. All other remedies, it declares, are of minor importance. As for the attempt made in certain quarters, on occasion, to allay criticism by referring to the rise in wages, it states, with refreshing emphasis, that increased wages are not a remedy for advanced prices, and that the chief need, from a social and economic point of view, is an ample supply of cheap food.

Another point with which the report deals, with commendable vigor, is the probable position as between labor and capital after the war. It is insisted that the extraordinarily changed conditions now obtaining must, unless the situation be carefully dealt with, lead to serious disagreements between employer and employee, and most people will agree that it is just here that a note of warning is, indeed, specially needed. For nearly three years now, those who have understood what the readjustment after the war would mean, have insisted that the matter should be given early consideration, and that every possibility of disagreement should be forestalled and provided against. As, however, the report very justly points out, no clear and general understandings have as yet been reached, even upon such fundamental questions as the methods of reemploying members of the naval and military forces, the relationship of the skilled and semiskilled, and the industrial position of women. Each of these problems presents many openings for conflicting opinion, and it ought to be clearly understood, at this stage, that good intentions are of no avail unless they are translated into deeds, and that the settlement of this matter is one of the most urgent needs of the hour. The straight speaking of the report on this question cannot be accorded too wide a publicity.

Efficiency in Rail Transportation

IN THESE days of world stress, when the incentive and the demand are for maximum efficiency in all lines of endeavor and activity, it is, perhaps, not strange that the tendency is apparent to criticize adversely those of whom much is expected, even though their accomplishment, measured by ordinary standards, may be regarded as sufficient and acceptable. There has been a popular tendency in the United States to charge the management of the great trunk lines of railway with laxness and tardiness in responding to the national call for greater service. It has been complained that the coordination and cooperation pledged by the representatives of some of the larger roads to the Council of National Defense has not been fully realized, either in the movement of the ordinary commerce of the country, or in the handling of commodities in an effort to meet actual war emergencies.

No one seeking, as a champion of the cause of the railroads, to condone or explain their shortcomings or derelictions, would pretend to claim that they have not often failed in their duty as servants of the public. But a study of the development accomplished in the vast territory embraced within the boundaries of the United

States, mainly within a century, will serve to impress on any one the importance of the contribution of the railroads in what has been done. The contrast between industrial conditions now and those of fifty years ago is more marked in the Middle West, the Far West and the South, of the United States, than in the East. The farmers of Minnesota, Kansas, and other States, in the earlier development of those sections, were obliged to transport their crops by wagon, often a distance of twenty or thirty miles, to reach a market where wheat and corn were salable at any price. Kansas and Iowa corn, forty years ago, sold for ten cents a bushel, after being hauled many miles to market or mill. What is true of the agricultural sections is equally true of the lumbering and mining sections. The history of their development has been contemporaneous with the record of railroads built.

An important fact which should not be overlooked in a critical analysis and study of the transportation problem in the United States is that, except in a few instances, where railroad building and extension have been aided by Government grants or subsidies, the development of the great railway systems has been accomplished by private enterprise and private capital, often entailing pecuniary losses to the original investors. These losses are attributable, in some cases, to a temporary lack of earning ability by the roads, because of the slow development of the territory tributary to them. In other cases, losses have resulted because of mismanagement of the properties, or the diversion of earnings to side enterprises by those intrusted with their administration. Under existing laws, Federal and State, with the rights of investors safeguarded, and the earning power of the roads fixed so as virtually to guarantee a reasonable return, and no more, the rights of stockholders and patrons are protected, in great measure, and a continuing service to the country is assured.

But with all this, the public is impatient, at times, because of what seems to be the lack of progress, and this despite the fact that less than a century ago George Stephenson's locomotive, the first to be operated on rails, made its maiden trip between Stockton and Darlington, England, hauling a gross load of ninety tons, at a maximum speed of fifteen miles an hour. Compare this accomplishment, marvelous as it must then have appeared, with the achievement of today. On a section of one of the great western railroads which connect the Great Lakes with the Pacific Coast, electric locomotives weighing three times as much as George Stephenson's entire train, and capable of drawing thirty-five of Stephenson's trains, are in daily use. These locomotives, and the equipment necessary for their profitable operation, perhaps mark the superlative in modern freight and passenger transportation, but it is by no means certain that the last word in efficient equipment and management has been spoken. The process by which the present measure of efficiency has been attained has been one of growth and progress, inspired at once by the need to be met and the determination to meet it. An accomplishment so great should be fairly reassuring that, with patience, those who now are tempted to complain will see existing and future railway problems solved.

The Scalp

IN THESE days of the Irish Conventions, when the delegates who are to settle the future of their country are meeting and separating again day by day in Dublin, making history, it can scarcely fail to be that, when resting from their labors, they will, Irishmen all as they are, renew a grateful acquaintance with the gracious countryside which lies around the capital city of Ireland. There will surely be the run out to Kingstown, in the cool of the late afternoon, when the westering sun is flashing a thousand sparkles from white granite rocks and blue waters, "to see the mail come in." There will be the pilgrimage to Killiney Hill, with its great panorama of coast line, from Lambay to Bray Head and beyond. There will be the drive out to Howth, and round by the Bailey Light, the run through Old Fingal, and an evening excursion—maybe, when the full moon is rising slowly out of the sea—by the coast road to Bray and Greystones.

But then, as has been said, they are all Irishmen, and they will not need guidebooks, nor to place themselves in the charge of some enterprising cicerone, and it goes without saying that many of them will depart from the beaten track, beautiful as that track is, and, singly or in groups of twos or threes, go to visit places seldom seen by the official tourist, or, at any rate, never by him explored.

There is one such place which is almost sure of a visit. It is where the white road from Dundrum to Enniskerry leaves the County Dublin behind it, and runs on into the County Wicklow. The way has been climbing for some time, the gentle sweep of the Dublin Mountains has been the ever-changing view to right and left for miles, and then, suddenly, straight ahead, the road leaps up and meets the sky; whilst high above it, on either side, rise steep walls of rock and pine. It is the Scalp Pass, or just the Scalp, as every one calls it. The ordinary tourist passes through it with just a glance about him, but the Irishman who revisits Dublin, as Wordsworth revisited Yarrow, will not be content with so hurried a view. He will, almost as a matter of course, leave his motor, or maybe, even still, his outside car, by the roadside, and make the rocky climb to the summit of the hill to the right.

There is a wonderful prospect from the top, and perhaps the most joyful thing about it is the near view which one gains of the familiar outline of the Great Sugar Loaf. The man who knows Dublin has seen this mountain in the distance from many different points: from the sea, far off on the western horizon, as he crosses the Channel from England; from the heights of Howth; and, every now and again, from the shore road out to Kingstown. Now, from the top of the Scalp, it is as though he suddenly saw it through a telescope. The tender blue-gray of the distant outline has come out into rock and trees and soft green grass, but it is still the same familiar mountain, with the smiling valley of the Vartry spread out at its feet. And all around it are other mountains,

the Little Sugar Loaf away to the left, whilst, farther off, to the south, the gray form of Doune lifts its 2300 feet into the sky. Immediately beneath where the traveler stands, the white road winds sharply downhill towards Enniskerry, and so on, over the Dargle, towards the wonders of the Vale of Clara and Avonmore.

Notes and Comments

ADMIRAL COLVILLE has a good story to tell of a breakfast, eaten under water in the Dardanelles, which deserves to take its place among all other good breakfast-table stories and for all time. A submarine was proceeding up the Straits when the captain happened to notice through the periscope that a floating mine had attached itself to the rudder. He imparted the information to the lieutenant, and they agreed not to tell the crew but to have breakfast and consider what was best to be done. In twenty minutes a plan for removing the mine was matured. The plan succeeded.

THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION is said to be convinced that coal can be sold at a much lower price than is demanded for it today, and still leave a handsome margin of profit for those who control the output and the trade in the United States. This conviction should be helpful to Mr. Hoover, who is expected by the country to slash coal prices quickly. The decision of Governor Lowden, of Illinois, to cut coal prices now, rather than later, also should be of positive assistance to those who have not yet been influenced by advice to fill their bins on the terms of the barons.

APHORISMS were not wanting in the speech which M. Clemenceau pronounced, recently, in the Senate. Parliaments, he said, at one point, I believe to be the greatest organ ever invented for making political mistakes. But they have the advantage of lending themselves to correction, as soon as the country desires reform. Parliamentarianism, with all its faults, and they are legion, has great qualities. It is more easily improved upon than monarchism. He had hoped, he said, further on, that France and England would have been able to master Germany in the biggest victory that the world had ever known. But the situation was thus: all organization and no honor, and all honor and not sufficient organization.

PREDICTIONS of the end of the world, exhaustion of the coal supply in a certain number of years, the disappearance of oxygen from the air, and various other calamities which never come to pass, are often recalled and properly classified as utter nonsense. The latest report which may be placed in this category is that the gasoline supply is fast approaching the vanishing point. No less a person than A. C. Bedford, president of the Standard Oil Company, is reported as having said that the United States is using more gasoline than it is producing, and that possibly automobiling for pleasure will have to be curtailed.

BUT W. M. Burton, second vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, now comes out with the statement that "no shortage in gasoline exists today, and there is plenty for this season." So much for this year. In regard to the future, Glen B. Winship, statistician of the Sinclair Oil Refining Corporation, is quoted as saying: "The greatest period of oil production is yet to come. In the United States alone there are millions of acres of oil land which have never seen a drilling outfit, while Mexico and Porto Rico hold vast stores of crude petroleum from which to obtain gasoline." It is interesting, moreover, to find that other authorities speak quite as strongly to the same purpose.

THERE is something peculiarly interesting attaching to an extract from the Annual Register recently unearthed by a writer. On July 18, 1776, the Register records: "A meeting of the committee to manage the voluntary contributions in favor of the soldiers serving in North America was held at the London Tavern. A letter from General Howe was read, which concluded with the following passage: 'As we are convinced that you are desirous of contributing to the utmost of your power towards the relief of the soldiers, we beg leave to suggest to you that the following articles will be particularly useful, to-wit, soap, leather for mending shoes, combs, chalk or whitening for cleaning cloths, leggings, horse-radish, ground ginger, awls, wax, and cobblers' ends for shoemakers.'" This committee would seem to be, as the writer says, probably the first organization formed for the purpose of sending parcels to soldiers on active service.

THE regimental dog has always been a favored animal in the United States armies, whether regular or volunteer. Champ Clark, it will be recalled, by reviving a Southwestern folk song, relating to the unwise and bad taste of "kickin' my houn' dog aroun'," aroused new interest in that particular animal, and the Second Regiment of Missouri adopted one as its "mascot." Since then the organization has been known as the "Houn' Dog Regiment." Recently, a wealthy lady presented the men with a fine specimen of the species, a Great Dane, Maltese blue in color, and weighing 210 pounds. It is unnecessary to say that few liberties will be taken with this "houn'."

"BOARD train here at night," says a Chicago contemporary in a large headline, "and wake up to hear the roar of Niagara in the morning." Or, one may board a train at Niagara at night, and wake up to hear the roar of Chicago in the morning. In either case, the experience is one not to be soon forgotten.

THE announcement made by distillers in Peoria, Ill., that they will close their plants when the Federal food law goes into effect, will be followed, very likely, by those similarly engaged elsewhere in the United States. They seem quick to get the impression that something of the kind was intended by those who fought for the passage of the bill. That something of the kind was anticipated by those who so stubbornly opposed the measure, has long been apparent.